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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Neutrality That Is Poised

Austria Displays 'Manner'

Trading Trouble for Trade

¶ **Thousands visit** landmarks in New York City reminiscent of George Washington's career. Thousands visit Mt. Vernon. But the picture which persists above all others is the Father of His Country kneeling in the snow at Valley Forge—seeking guidance. Do Americans need a Washington anniversary celebration in this no-less-epochal period of their country's history likewise to bring them to their knees—seeking guidance?

¶ **The Senate Foreign Relations** Committee returns a favorable report on the modified Pittman neutrality resolution. Senator Key Pittman, Nevada Democrat, asserting that the bill represents not only the Administration's point-of-view but likewise the almost unanimous approbation of the committee, predicts its favorable reception by the Senate. Paramount in the consequent discussions will appear the "keeping" theme—keeping out of war; keeping into trade; keeping freedom of the seas; keeping the balance for democracy.

¶ **The proposals most discussed** probably will be those which include the barring of American citizens from belligerent ships, compelling American vessels to go unarmed, giving the President discretion to list commodities which United States vessels may not carry to belligerents, thus putting trade with combatants on a "cash and carry" basis. The contention will be presented that no President, however good his intentions, should be given responsibility which might lead to decisions inimical to peace. It will be combated by the declaration that discretionary power is desirable since an indiscriminate ban might aid the strong against the weak, the heavily armed against the lesser armed, the unrighteous cause against the righteous neutral foreign producers against American producers. But, after all is said, the basic issue will remain: Which provisions constitute America's best bid for peace and security?

¶ **Hear Senator Pittman:** "We neither assert what we deem the freedom of the seas, nor do we admit what belligerents contend constitutes freedom of the seas. We simply try to keep out of war to save the lives of our citizens, reserving discussion of freedom of the seas to diplomatic correspondence and subsequent determination in court and arbitral bodies." That's getting close to the nub. President Wilson once spoke of a nation "too proud to fight." Mr. Pittman conceives of a nation too well poised to need to fight. It's an ideal worthy of contemplation—for a nation, for us all.

¶ **National Socialism's** admitted objective of a Hitlerized Austria gains encouragement from the visit to Vienna of German Foreign Minister Baron Constantin von Neurath, which results in a Nazi demonstration of riot proportions. Estimates of the number of participants hailing Herr Hitler and Siegheiling the idea of "one people, one Reich," run as high as 200,000. Austrian and German National Socialists regard it as a day of triumph although, according to an Associated Press report, 28 Nazis were injured, 200 jailed. The Austrian Fatherland Front stages a counter demonstration. Their cry is "Hoch Schuschnigg!"

¶ **It is very embarrassing** for the Austrian Government, observant of the amenities of international diplomacy, to extend to the Foreign Minister the courtesies of the nation while his presence stirs a ferment of political revolt? But government officials bend at the waist and reveal exemplary deportment toward their guest while police on the street use their batons.

¶ **Baron von Neurath returns** their bows, accepts the hospitality of the city and the German delegation settles down at the Hotel Imperial which alone flies the swastika. If the hope was to further a pro-German Austrian state by the riotous welcome of the German visitor, it apparently has not gained its immediate objective, for diplomatic deportment seems to have copied successfully with mob hysteria. Undoubtedly, a little poise is more potent than much propaganda.

¶ **Apprehensions in Poland** of Germany's eastward expansion ambitions are considerably pacified by the announcement signed in Warsaw Saturday of important advances in commercial relations between the two countries. The new agreement seems to give German-Polish trade a better opportunity for normal development. The history of the world is so generously blotted with wars traceable to trade disagreements, that it is gratifying to witness the influence of harmonious trade relations in furthering international stability. Without expecting too much of this mutually helpful arrangement, the illustration nevertheless is impressive. Nations can conciliate if good business demands it—and it's good business to demand it.

Raises Big Issue

Harris & Ewing

William C. Bullitt

United States Ambassador to France

Arms Co-operation Talk by Bullitt A Trial Balloon?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Much interest has been aroused here by Paris comments on Ambassador William C. Bullitt's speech there yesterday, which the French press seized as a veiled proposal for economic and disarmament consultations or conferences. Several facts are cited:

Ambassador Bullitt is President Roosevelt's personal representative in Europe these days, in far closer touch with the White House than with the State Department.

The President has been reliably reported to be searching for a plan of positive action in the fields of economic and political disarmament.

"No Special Significance"

But today both the State Department and the White House secretariat deny that the Bullitt speech has any special signifi-

And for many months, the cance.

French Government has been seeking to arouse American interest in co-operative action, with French commentators obviously seizing Ambassador Bullitt's speech as a made-to-order opportunity for saying: "See, the United States is coming round to our viewpoint."

Envoy Coming to Washington

The key to these somewhat contradictory facts may lie in Mr. Bullitt's departure from Paris for Washington later this week. He appears to be launching a trial balloon—boldly asserting that the United States is always willing to co-operate in economic and political disarmament—and then leaving for Washington to talk over the results.

Observers here have been waiting for weeks and months for President Roosevelt to make some such proposal as French commentators have read into the Bullitt speech. But they recognize that the wish may still be father to the thought, that the Chief Executive may not yet have made up his mind definitely on a policy to pursue.

Differ on "Meddling"

Exactly what form of action should be taken is still a subject of debate among the groups here who are urging the President to make a bold move. Some favor an international economic and disarmament conference. Others believe bi-lateral negotiations to be more effective. But an influential group in the Administration, including R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, holds to the conviction that the United States should take positive as well as negative steps to protect itself against the dangers of being drawn into war.

This group looks upon the neutrality legislation pending in Congress as negative insurance against America being drawn into war.

It feels that steps to keep out of war should include also a positive contribution by the United States to remedying the conditions endangering the peace of Europe. It is not, it contends, meddling in European affairs to use American good offices to prevent war. It insists that such action would be the soundest form of insurance.

Some Action Assured

They are under no illusions as to the difficulties involved. They know that Europe is in no disarming mood, with French and British building programs under way. But they feel that nothing the United States might do would aggravate the situation, while it might do some good.

Mr. Bullitt is known to be of this school of thought, which has the President's ear. In fact Mr. Roosevelt has told his advisers on foreign affairs that he is convinced some action should be taken. But he is not decided on time or form.

It is believed that Mr. Bullitt's trial balloon should be viewed primarily in the light of this indecision. As the President's special emissary in Europe he has apparently been entrusted with exploratory work on this phase of the question and decisions may result from his visit here.

U. S. co-operation in arms cut seen in Bullitt's talk: Page 2.

Labor Ban Fails in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Texas Senate rejected today a resolution to ratify the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Labor Scarcity By '40 Expected At Today's Pace

Industrial Board Denies U. S. Faces Permanent Army of Unemployed

Survey Tells Story

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—A general labor shortage is "highly probable" by 1940 if the business pick-up continues at the present rate, according to the report of a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board, made public here today. This shortage will, it holds, "compel drastic reconsideration of policies affecting working hours, employment and improvement of productive efficiency in industry."

The board holds there are no grounds for the assumption that the United States is destined to carry a permanent body of unemployed at public expense, provided business recovery continues in the next four years as in the past or even at a normal rate.

The average number of employed workers in 1936 was placed by the board at 42,920,000. Continuance of the total volume production and trade and of the output per man at the same rate as since 1933, with the currently prevailing hours of work, would require 45,519,000 workers this year; 48,335,000 next year, 51,418,000 in 1939 and 54,802,000 in 1940.

It estimates the total number of available workers this year at approximately 53,200,000; next year at 53,900,000; in 1939 at 54,500,000 and in 1940 at 55,200,000.

Subtracting from these figures the estimated total employment each year, it estimates that under the assumed conditions the total number of unemployed, or the total available labor surplus, would average about 7,700,000 this year, 5,600,000 next year, 3,100,000 in 1939, and a little less than 400,000 in 1940. These allowances, however, it says, take no cognizance of any temporary unemployment due to seasonal operations, short-period shifts from one job to another or other causes.

The best available estimate of the number of workers who normally are not and cannot be employed for these reasons is continually around 2,000,000, it says, adding that "even if working hours should increase at the same rate as between 1933 and 1936, there would be a shortage of approximately 600,000 workers in 1940."

"Under these conditions," it says, "it would be necessary in a comparatively few years to draw more largely on the labor of women and of younger and older persons, to speed up productivity by large, new investments in technological improvements or to increase working hours if the rate of increase in production and trade and the standard of living were to be sustained."

American Trees Given to Japan By Garden Club

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP)—On behalf of the Garden Club of America, Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, wife of the United States Ambassador to Japan, has presented 4650 American trees to the Japanese nation.

Formal ceremonies in which Mrs. Grew and Mayor Torataro Ushizuka of Tokyo will participate are to be held next Thursday.

The trees have been sent to Japan as a token of appreciation for courtesies extended during a tour of Japan by Garden Club members in 1935. They will be planted in various parks in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara and elsewhere.

Retail Buying Boom Grows Out of Flood

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23 (AP)—Trade was so good in the first week of Louisville's "flood boom" that business men predict retail buying will set new records during the rest of this month and in March.

Gas and electric company officials estimated from power consumption reports that 95 per cent of the city's industry again was operating. Many concerns were using twice their normal power to catch up on orders neglected in the flood.

Home furnishings and furniture topped the shopping lists. Certain downtown stores reported dollar sales up to 10 times those for the same day last year. Sales rose steadily all last week.

Harry W. Schacter, president of the Retail Merchants' Association, said most persons appear to be renovating their flood-wrecked homes before buying new clothes and personal articles. He concluded that Easter buying here this year will be heavy, because "the wave of brightening up will have hit the crest for clothes and personal refinements by the first of the month."

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1937

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	7
Christian Science Services on Radio	7
Aviation Comment	7
The Children's Page	8
Education Page	9
The Home Forum	10
"The talent to do good" (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Radio Timetable	12
Arts and Theater Reviews	13
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	13
News of Art, Music and the Theater	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Sports Page	18
Daily Features	21
Editorials	22

President Begins His Tally On Court Proposal in House; Public Hearings Due March 9

Hands Off Court Advises Hoover—Protests Are Piling Up

Former President Hoover offered the American people a watchword: "Hands off the Supreme Court," in an address before the Union League Club of Chicago, Saturday night. He called President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal the greatest constitutional question in 70 years, and said it was a "proposition that the Supreme Court shall be made subject to the executive."

Frederick H. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association, said that the Roosevelt plan would "destroy the Supreme Court," in an address before the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

At New York City, the State Bar Association, the Merchants Association and Judge John C. Knox, senior jurist of the United States District Court for Southern New York, took positions against the Roosevelt plan.

Representative Samuel B. Pettingill of Indiana declared in a speech at Indianapolis that "the power which a good President once wields will certainly be claimed by his bad successor."

Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, reported that "ministers, teachers and women" are most active in opposing the Roosevelt plan.

Former President Hoover's address: Page 4.

Senate Debate to Follow When People Conclude Their Privilege

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—President Roosevelt today began interviews with House leaders on his Supreme Court proposals, having pretty well gone through the list of Senators in Democratic or Progressive ranks.

Meantime, the Senate Judiciary Committee went ahead with plans to hold open hearings beginning March 9 on the President's bill to appoint new justices to the court. The committee talks of hearings lasting from ten days to two weeks, and then full-dress debate in the Senate can really begin. How long it will last, and whether a filibuster develops, is entirely dependent upon the vigor and determination of the opposition leaders, since they seem to have votes enough to prevent application of a cloture rule. The present administration plan is to have the Senate pass the bill first, after which House action is expected to be stereotyped.

Therefore the real Supreme Court contest is scheduled to begin in the Senate about a month hence. Meantime, the indirect effort to line up votes on both sides continues unabated, with the air waves crowded with appeals. Equally significant, partially behind the scenes, are efforts to line up various or-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Roosevelt Plans Special Message On Labor Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Significant light was shed on the probable future form of what is somewhat inaccurately termed here as "substitute-NRA" legislation today when it was learned at the White House that President Roosevelt is preparing a special message to Congress on the general subject of labor relations.

The information was given out by Speaker William B. Bankhead after a White House conference. It tended to confirm reports current for several days that it has now definitely been decided to discard the theory of NRA that the interest of business, labor and the consumer could all be served by one central organization.

Instead the ends which NRA sought for the three separate groups are to be sought by separate and distinct legislative devices. Legislation for the benefit of labor will be drafted and presented strictly as a labor measure and not involved in the question of securing relief for industry from the restrictions of the anti-trust laws. Industry and business, on the other hand, will be provided for by another measure drafted with a single eye to the particular problems of those interests.

There is every indication now that

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Coronation Bid To Ethiopia Stirs Diplomatic Query

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—The official invitation to Ethiopia to send a delegate to attend the coronation, which was announced in the House of Commons yesterday, has set the diplomatic world wondering whether Italy will boycott the ceremony.

The action disposed of any idea that Britain by deciding to establish a consulate-general at Addis Ababa instead of a legation was preparing to recognize Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.

Britain's position is understood to be that while practical reasons necessitate an acknowledgment that Italy is the paramount power over a large part of the country, there is no more reason at the moment to grant de jure recognition to Italy than there is to grant it to the regime set up by improper methods in Manchuria.

The British decision raises a question as to what will be done when the League Assembly meets to consider the admission of Egypt, as it is due to do in about a fortnight after the coronation.

Here again Britain is understood to favor a practical solution under which the Ethiopian delegation would not take a seat although the government of Haile Selassie would continue to be legally recognized.

Ethiopian bombing brings reprisals from conqueror? Page 5

Nanking Offers Peace Plan To Chinese Reds

Ignores Call for War on Japan, but Forms Link Against Aggression

Propaganda Barred

China moves toward ending a 10-year war with Communist armies, while Japan's new Cabinet indicates a more conciliatory attitude across the Yellow Sea.

Both developments indicate a trend toward strengthening China against Japanese aggressions.

Internally, the Communist truce removes a snarl of civil war which for more than a decade has kept the armies of Chiang Kai-shek in the field. Reported steps to give Communists a part in the government, while restraining Communist propaganda, carry on the work of Chinese unification.

Externally, the new Japanese Government hints some backing down from aggressive policies which since 1931 have made China a prey.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, Feb. 23—China's long conflict with Communist elements within her borders appears near a settlement. The Kuomintang, or ruling Nationalist Party, has made a four-point offer which seems to presage re-establishment of the 1927 status quo for Communists in China.

This dramatic development comes only a few weeks after the Sian revolt in which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was captured in an effort to make China re-admit Communists to the Government, and to declare war on Japan.

The Nanking authorities publicly refused the demand to recognize Communists as a condition for General Chiang's release. Since returning to Nanking, he has favored a more conciliatory attitude toward the Communists.

Reds to Give Pledges

From their side, the Communists have shown a willingness to merge their army and "government" under the Nationalists. They are reported ready to give pledges against Communist propaganda or the promotion of class struggles.

The published decisions of the Nanking plenary session of the Kuomintang pointedly ignore the Communist demand for war on Japan. But it is recalled here that the southern insurgents of last summer willingly accepted the submergence of this issue. The Communists are expected to make a similar concession on their demands.

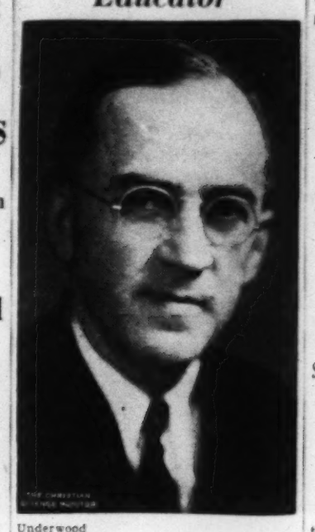
Link in Unity Chain

Events continue to throw Chiang Kai-shek into the position of commanding control. He is triumphing over the elements in official Chinese circles which opposed the restoration of his former captor, Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, to civil rights. His policy of conciliation with the northwestern communists also seems to be winning out over those who resisted co-operation on any ground with those communists.

Settlement or appeasement of the Communist problem adds one more link to the chain of internal unity sought as a guarantee of defense

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2)

Educator



Underwood

Dr. John Ward Studebaker

United States Commissioner of Education

Uniform Laws On Narcotics In States Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Narcotic Education Week is being held from Feb. 21 to 28, the eleventh annual observance sponsored by the International Narcotic Education Association and the World Narcotic Defense Association. At headquarters here, the education association secretary, Col. James Hobson, plans eight objectives on a world front:

1. Narcotic law enforcement, including urgent, prompt, reasonable, and efficient action on the part of courts.
2. Enactment of the uniform state narcotic drug act by the District of Columbia and by the 15 States yet to adopt the measure.
3. Inclusion of the provision against marihuana in drug form in the uniform act, in order to make effective the legislation against this drug, which constitutional limitations have barred from federal legislation.
4. Campaign against the crime wave and illicit drug traffic, by federal and state co-operation.
5. Instruction in schools, colleges, and universities concerning habit-forming narcotic drugs.
6. Study by the public of the consequences of drug addition.
7. Establishment in each state of a narcotic institution for the rehabilitation of its drug addicts.
8. Enforcement of obligations by the 56 nations already parties to the Geneva Convention of 1931, and ratification by other nations.

Federal Courts Convict

Colonel Hobson reports that California, Pennsylvania, and Texas have adopted even more stringent laws than the uniform act being supported by the Federal Government's narcotic bureau. Marihuana, one of the names given to the drug obtained from the otherwise commercially useful Indian hemp, must be included, he maintains, in every state drug law.

He lists latest figures from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, showing that in 1934, out of a total of 2451 cases tried in federal courts, 95 per cent resulted in convictions; while out of 1449 tried in California state courts, only 48 per cent were convictions. Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan all showed a higher percentage, but none reached the federal mark.

The greatest handicap in California, he notes, is the "attitude of a few judges and prosecuting attorneys, whose sympathy for narcotic law violators appears to outweigh the support and co-operation given to narcotic law enforcement officers."

Building Up

Rehabilitation of addicts is being obtained through special institutions. The first federal narcotic farm, designed largely for prisoner addicts, with consequent custodial features, was opened at Lexington, Ky., in May, 1935. It is a center of research as well as of vocational training. A second narcotic farm, of the cottage type, is to be started by the Federal Government near Fort Worth, Texas, before summer. Among states, California is remarked upon for its progress in the segregation and rehabilitation of narcotic drug addicts, the narcotic farm at Spadra, under the direction of Dr. Thomas F. Joyce, being particularly mentioned.

In the international field, Colonel Hobson says that the most important event of 1936 was the diplomatic official conference on illicit traffic, held at Geneva from June 8 to 26; and that the most interesting cir-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Indian Potentate Honored at Durbar

BOMBAY, Feb. 23 (AP)—Tributes of gold and silver today were presented to the Nizam of Hyderabad, reputed to be one of the richest men in the world, in honor of the silver jubilee of his reign.

The Nizam, seated on a throne carved out of solid gold, received the gifts yesterday at a durbar in the most brilliant pagentry of the week of celebration.

The spectacular durbar dress of embroidered silk, jeweled in all colors with a mitre-like headdress, worn by the Nizam's subjects, contrasted strangely with the Nizam's own simple gray frockcoat and plain white silk headdress.

School Leaders Mobilizing To Aid Democracy

10,000 Administrators Defend Free Speech and Oppose War

In Annual Session

Seek to Make Schools Training Centers for Democratic System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23—More than 10,000 school administrators here for the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, are mobilizing their forces in a vast movement for the protection of American democracy.

In an unparalleled peacetime move in world history, the educators are stepping ahead of political parties and government agencies to defend freedom of speech and action and to make the schools active, vital centers where youth and adults will be trained to support democratic institutions and practices, and to wipe out war.

A whole new school system is taking shape here with amazing rapidity as the educators cast aside their doubts and fling off the robes of academicians for the armor of human realities.

They have heard a message from President Roosevelt asking them to give special attention to "the problem of maintaining and improving the democratic processes, both political and economic of our American way of life," in which the President, through J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, has assured them that "no body of citizens bears greater responsibility for the successful functioning of a democracy than the educational administrators and teachers."

They have listened to John Dewey, professor emeritus of Columbia University, accept a life membership in the department with a plea for a democracy which is built not alone on freedom of action but on a freed intelligence with understanding and informed conviction to guide it, without which "The result is almost surely confusion, disorder and conflict, in collective action." Dr. Dewey pointed out that "It is almost impossible for political democracy to be secure when it stands practically alone, when it is not buttressed by the presence of democratic relations in other social institutions especially in industry and education."

"Undergird Democracy"

Mr. Studebaker called upon the educators to develop a program to "undergird democracy," to meet the problems of unemployment, to prevent war or at least keep America out of it, to develop friendship with Latin America, to make educational use of radio as the most powerful twentieth century development for mass communication, to reduce juvenile delinquency, to improve and extend safety education, to lift the cultural level, to prevent disaster by conservation of natural resources, and to equalize educational opportunities.

He urged co-operation with the new youth guidance division, which the office of education is setting up to provide advisory assistance to educational organizations desiring to establish youth guidance centers, and he advocated democratization of schools and college organization and operation and new opportunities for youth and adults to study and discuss current social, economic and political problems.

Education must do two things, said Mr. Studebaker, better and more extensively than in the past, develop patterns of democratic behavior in the group life of learners, and provide facilities for people of all ages trained in the ways of democracy to function intelligently on important problems. This, he believes, can be brought about in some measure by activity programs in elementary schools, seminars in higher schools, better parent education and opportunities for adults to study and discuss problems.

Mr. Studebaker announced that he had officially requested a definite high frequency wave for the exclusive use of education and civic affairs and recommended that local communities ask the same thing from their radio stations. He added that as yet adequate use is not being made of the motion picture as an educational medium.

There are now 18 public forum demonstration centers in as many states managed by the people of the communities under the executive control of superintendents of schools. The office of education has sponsored and financed the demonstrations with federal funds. Mr. Studebaker said, to point the way to further development of community-wide discussion programs. Forum programs have also been operated in 10 rural and urban communities with a population of 2,000,000 persons, 350,000 of whom have attended 3854 public meetings.

Clear Picture Needed

Mr. Blair, in presenting the yearbook, declared that youth and adults should be given a clear picture of the problems of American economic life, together with existing facilities and conservative estimates of what could be practically and easily achieved by real economic co-operation. Both youth and adults, he added, should have put at their hands the means of informing themselves and acting accordingly "in the great battle of democracy to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Philippines: Causes of Unrest

Peasant Problem Looms as Greatest Issue for Government

By William Henry Chamberlin

MANILA—There are unmistakable forces of social unrest and discontent in the Philippines, despite the outward evidence of boom prosperity in Manila and the softening influence of the coconut, mango, banana and other palm trees that lend such an aspect of tropical richness to the vegetation of the islands. One of the most articulate documents of discontent which I encountered during my stay in the Philippines was a petition which the microscopically small Socialist Party of the Philippines addressed to President Roosevelt and Congress. Salient excerpts from this petition follow:

"President Quezon is attempting to set up a fascist distatorship . . . Under the pressure of the bondholders the Government is only interested in balancing the budget, while there are a million and a half unemployed . . . The peasants are living under feudal tyranny and peonage. In the Province of Pampagna 2000 landowners, less than 1 per cent of the population, own more than 90 per cent of the land. Sporadic uprisings are suppressed by armed force. The amendment of the sedition law aims at the establishment of a dictatorship . . . We petition that United States troops should not be used against Filipinos in civil disturbances. We petition for a Congressional investigation of Quezon's control of the courts and relations with the Church."

A still more striking document of discontent was the following news item, which appeared in The Manila Bulletin of Dec. 17:

CABANATUAN, Nueva Ecija, Dec. 16—One man was slain, two others were wounded in a clash between ousted farmers and tenants on the hacienda (large estate) of Hermogena Romero, Carmen barrio (village), Zaragoza municipality. The cause of the conflict was the driving away of ousted farmers who were trying to harvest rice on land which had formerly belonged to them.

The peasant uprising launched by the Sakdalistas, the main radical party in the Philippines, whose leader, Benigno Ramos, lives in Japan, in May, 1935, is still fresh in the memory. This was put down by the Philippine forces with considerable casualties; and several hundred participants are still in prison. A curious and mysterious outbreak, accompanied by fires and bombings, occurred in Manila on Oct. 3, 1936, although some skeptics profess to regard this as a scheme to collect insurance, rather than a subversive outbreak.

Peasant Unrest

Peasant unrest is no new thing in the Philippines; it played a role in the original Filipino uprising against Spain and there were outcroppings of discontent, which were a little too lightly dismissed as mere banditism, at various times under the American regime. Competent observers believe that 1936, the first year of the Commonwealth regime, did not witness more than a normal amount of such unrest. But, like the distant cloud that in Philippine waters may herald the coming of the dreaded typhoon, there are these sporadic manifestations of discontent, ranging from fiery proclamations, drawn up by radical lawyers and publicists, to embattled tenant farmers pulling out their bolos, or long knives, to redress what they consider a grievance.

The new Government of the

Independence Issue

This is the fifth of six articles by the chief far-eastern correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who has conducted a first-hand study of conditions in the Philippines.*

Minor Nationalities and Labor Also Present Difficulties

Philippines must cope with an agrarian problem, a labor problem and a minor nationalities problem. Most serious and widespread is the discontent on the land. The causes of this discontent vary, because the agricultural economy is very different in separate islands and in different parts of the same island. Large landlordism, for instance, a fertile cause of trouble in a few provinces in the immediate neighborhood of Manila, is not characteristic of thickly populated Cebu, where small holdings are overwhelmingly in the majority. The small tobacco planters of northern Luzon, recently hard hit by one of the typhoons and floods that occur almost annually in the Philippines, are in economic thralldom not to a big landlord, but to a monopolistic tobacco company which, through its control of credit, dictates prices and the quality of their output.

Large church estates, such as San Pedro, in Laguna Province; Leon, in Batangas, and Buenevista, in Bulacan, are the scene of many agrarian disputes. The cause seems to be twofold. The tenants hope the Government will purchase the estates for redistribution and are hence more inclined to make a stand for their rights. Then these estates are not administered directly by the church, but are farmed out to overseers who try to extract as much profit from them for themselves as possible.

Rents Are Big Factor

Increases of rent and eviction of tenants who fail to pay are frequent causes of violent quarrels. Another cause of difficulty is the doubtful surveying of much land. The tenants often claim, on a basis of prescriptive and traditional right land to which the landlord can show a good legal title. The grievances of the ten-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

Last Week of Semi-Annual Sale

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By Puzzlesmith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A Number 7 model of a thoroughly futile wonder of the machine age shared honors with "floccinaucinihilipilification," and a multitude of the more or less abstruse varieties of enigmas, cryptograms, transdeletions, anagrams, and rebuses, as some 150 members of the National Puzzlers' League, Inc., gathered at the Hotel New Yorker over the week end for their 107th semiannual convention.

Gelett Burgess, author of that well-known nonsense rhyme "The Purple Cow," and known in Puzzledom as "Two O'Clock," demonstrated his latest invention for producing "machine-made" nonsense. To be absolutely successful, such a machine must be futile. As long as it accomplishes absolutely nothing, it is bound to hold one's interest. Mechanical contrivances for producing almost everything from carpet tacks to fully equipped motorcars were said to command only passing interest. But Two O'Clock's complicated mechanism — constructed of match boxes, manicure sticks, hairpins, spools, matches, toothpicks, buttons, and knitting needles, deftly connected by bits of wire, string, paper clips, and rubber bands in such a manner as to produce simultaneously rotation, oscillation, and reciprocal movement along three planes—was guaranteed not only to hold attention—but did!

Throwing a switch, Mr. Burgess set the machine in motion. Red colored levers, plungers, and rods moved smoothly in the XY plane. The YZ plane, represented by green-colored gears, whirled and buzzed as it meshed perfectly with the yellow-colored gadgets forming the ZY plane. The contraption began its task of grinding out nonsense verses by the yard.

0 Times 0 Equals 0

Mr. Burgess admitted that although his No. 7 model was completely futile, it was far from being completed. "It never will be finished," he said, "for no matter how much you multiply by nothing, you always get nothing."

Members of the National Puzzlers' League began gathering for the fun-fest on Friday. By Saturday afternoon a sufficient number of delegates had assembled to warrant the holding of the much-publicized spelling match. The Nepenna's—a branch puzzle club composed of members residing in northeastern Pennsylvania—had challenged the crack spellers of the New York Riddlers, hosts to the national convention. Members of the Yankee Puzzlers—the Boston contingent—acted as judges.

The more commonly misspelled words that generally go to make up a spelling bee were passed up for jaw-twisting "garble-trosities" as puisne, (which, innocently enough, is pronounced "puny"), errhime, gymkhana, autochton, omphalopsychite, hippiater, mnesic, and crannuibh. As a rip-snorting finale, Arty Ess, of the Nepenna's—in daily life Rufus T. Strohm, a dean of the International Correspondence Schools—glibly and correctly reeled off that multi-syllabled beauty mentioned in the first paragraph, and which the Oxford Dictionary defines as "the action of estimating as worthless."

The anniversary of George Washington's birthday was the occasion for the revival of a number of clever anagrams, all based upon the theme of, and the 29 letters in, the phrase: "Washington Crossing The Delaware." They included the following among many others:

He saw his ragged Continentals row.
A hard, howling, tossing water scene.
He stands while crew sit, an' oar go'ng.
And so this General watches rowing.

Supreme Court Gets Notice

Although delegates actually did take time out to eat during the three-day session, there was very little sleeping done, for once these enigmatic experts were confronted with the challenge to anagrammatize "The United States Supreme Court," for example, the 27 letters in the phrase were juggled and shuffled, twisted and reshuffled, far, far into the night—and next day, as well. Little thought or attention was given to anything else until one evolved what was, at least, a plausible anagram. C. Saw (Lewis Trent), secretary of the league, and assistant principal of a New York high school, rested contentedly on his laurels with "Austere President cuts them out."

Another puzzle, which proved most appealing, was submitted by Dr. Harry Langman, head of The Riddlers, known as Archimedes:

This bird, which nature's edict mocks
Is quite a feathered paradox!
Methinks ONE eat with that great beak
TWO rate a feat almost unique.
I watched a WHOLE while at his stunt,
And questioned him in manner blunt;
"I'm puzzled how you manage it,
How can you reach for one small bit?"
He said: "You ONE TWO learn such skill,
If nature gives you such a bill!"

In a phonetic charade of this type, a 6-letter word is called for, being represented by "WHOLE." "ONE" and "TWO" indicate the syllables which go to make up the complete word. In case you'd like to try your skill, the answer is not given here, but will be found at the close of this article.

The following linkade, calling for a 7-letter word, also evoked considerable pencil scratching and many furrowed brows as puzzlers attempted to obtain the answer:

Johnny thought it quite a feat
To blow upon his new COMPLETE.
But TWO the neighbors on the street
Had many a misgiving.
If all the ONE notes had been sweet
And if he didn't stamp his feet
And blare when he turned on the heat,
He might have still been living.

A linkade calls for the linking of the two or more syllables which comprise a word, and with this as a hint, possibly you'd like to seek the answer before referring to the end of this article.

Rochester, N. Y., was chosen as the meeting place for the Labor Day convention, and election of officers resulted as follows: President, B. NATURAL, William G. Bryan, of Rochester, N. Y.; first vice-president, HO-HO, Harry Ober, of Brookline, Mass.; second vice-president, MORNING GLORY, Mrs. James L. Pennypacker, of Haddonfield, N. J.; secretary, C. SAW, Lewis Trent, of New York City; treasurer, PRIMROSE, John Q. Boyer, of Baltimore, Md.; official editor, ARTY ESS, Rufus T. Strohm, of Scranton, Penna.; Ohio trustee, WICK O'CINCY, J. H. Wickham, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Answers to Puzzles: Toucan (to can); Bassoon (bass, soon).

Behind the Scenes With the Cooks

© Hans Tschira from European; Galloway

Dining Out Back in Favor Again

Above—Chefs Admire Their Handiwork Just Before the Banquet Begins. Lower Left—Making and Displaying Pastry in a Modern Shop. Lower Right—Culinary Apprentices Learn the Secrets of Fine Cooking From Expert Chefs

Chefs Seek Ways to Save Culinary Art in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chefs in big hotels and restaurants are feeling the "comeback" after the depression in fuller dining rooms, more demands for especially good food, and fancier table decorations. White-coated men with high pleated white caps talked informally about the pickup in business as they arranged their delicately made pastries for their exhibit preliminary to the annual dinner of the International Cooks Association of Chicago held here recently.

These cooks who prepare fine hotel meals for the American public were born in France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and other countries across the sea. One of their chief concerns now is to preserve and pass on to the new generation of American-born children all of the tricks, recipes, and training necessary to keep up the high standard of European cookery which the present chefs have established, it was found by talking to various chefs.

"The big problem now, with the restriction of immigration in this country, is that no more really trained cooks are coming over," remarked Alfred Fries, president of the association. "In the past the big cities and hotels in the United States have been supplied from time to time with cooks trained in the large hotels of Europe. Now all of this is changing. So few people are coming into this country that there is no longer any fresh supply of men trained in the culinary arts."

Kitchen Apprentices

The only way to save the situation according to Mr. Fries, is for the trade organizations of cooks and the employers to come to some agreement whereby apprenticeship training can be offered in the big kitchens. This would give the American-born young men the opportunity of learning the art firsthand from experienced European cooks, and would help to preserve the recipes and special tricks of the trade, Mr. Fries said.

The present trend in hotel and restaurant dining rooms is toward larger patronage, it is learned. During the depression people ate many meals at home and bought much of their food at delicatessens if they did not actually prepare it themselves. Now, however, people are stepping out oftener and in greater numbers to let the hotel and restaurant chefs serve them up something especially fine.

The cooks can afford to be a little more liberal with their rich ingredients, too, now that people are a little more willing to spend money on the things they eat. In their exhibits of pastries and hors d'oeuvre, which were later all consumed by the guests at the banquet, the most recent and adept practices were displayed.

Culinary Camouflage

They didn't all turn out to be what they appeared, either. Imagine an overturned half peach in gelatine. But it wasn't a peach at all, just a thin slice of smoked salmon curled around a little crab meat. What looked like half an apricot was really minced chicken covered over with a slice of fish. A ruddy, huge strawberry with green stem was not a berry at all, but lobster minced and decorated at the hands of a "artist" chef.

More expensive ingredients are being used more freely now, too. Russian caviar at about $18 a pound imported from the Soviet is a more frequent component of food, it was said. More smoked salmon, sardines, anchovies and anchovy filets are coming into the average meal, it is found. Some of the pink topped diamonds of food were really pieces of toast covered with a thin slice of smoked salmon, which had been sliced in thin sheets from a 25-pound fish.

A cathedral executed in confectioner's sugar stood as large as an office desk with spires towering above and stained glass windows made of water-colored paper, the pride of one chef's heart. Beautiful swans made of crystallized sugar, their feathers bristled up as though against the breeze, sailed along on a sea of mirror.

The International Cooks Association, which formerly had its headquarters in Frankfurt and later in Berlin, has now disassociated itself from the branches in Germany because of the absorption of the German cooks into government organizations, it was said. But the four branches in this country, located in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago, are carrying on with almost 1000 members. This year they published the thirty-first edition of "The Culinary Almanac," which contains menus, recipes and advice from the experience of trained chefs.

Washington Stand On Foreign Policy Debated in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Where George Washington stood on foreign policy was the subject of a discussion in the Senate yesterday that filled nearly two hours of Washington's Birthday after Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts had read the farewell address.

William E. Borah (R) of Idaho took the occasion to denounce a newspaper editor for "forging" Washington's words to make it appear that he looked with favor on American participation in international consultations.

Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, a former university professor of history, traced back the statement attributed to Washington to a letter written by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, writing to the American minister to France, in 1865. Along came Richard Olney, writing in the Atlantic Monthly of 1898, on "International Isolation of the United States," who put quotation marks around the words attributed by Seward to Washington, according to Senator Thomas and thus formerly launched the myth. The words were accepted as those of Washington by varying historians since. Mr. Olney used the qutation marks, he said, on "the highest authority."

After Senator Thomas was through explaining that the misstatement arose from an incorrect attribution to Washington rather than to a deliberate forgery, Senator Borah rose in his place to declare:

"How he (Seward) could do so, what instigated him to do so, is beyond my comprehension, because it is an absolute contradiction of everything that Washington ever said. Now, who put the quotation marks about it I do not know, but those who interpreted Washington's address to be this language and those who put the quotations about it were impudent forgers and nothing less."

New York Is Hub Of U. S. Tribute To Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Fraunce's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his officers and set out for his Virginia home on Dec. 4, 1783; the Ole Jumel Mansion, which was Washington's headquarters in the fall of 1776, and the Washington statue at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets, where the first President was inducted into office, were the focal points to which thousands journeyed here yesterday in observance of the 205th anniversary of Washington's birth.

The chief formal observance, however, was in Carnegie Hall, where 36 patriotic organizations met under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution, with Mayor John Boyd Thacher, 2d, of Albany, as the chief speaker. About 3000 persons, many of them in uniform, crowded into the big hall, where, after hearing Mayor Thacher, they saw a motion picture illustrating episodes in Washington's life.

The need for upholding the ideals of Washington and of protecting these ideals from "the mass action which is sweeping like fire through the marketplaces of the world" was stressed in Mayor Thacher's address. He warned against the "isms" which he said were coming out of "the fires of Marxism, fascism and communism," and declared it was time to call a halt; to "stand our ground in defense of the one nation that for 150 years has successfully demonstrated its principles."

Washington Ideals

Brigfl Gen. Walter A. Delamater was the chief speaker at the Faunces Tavern meeting, which was under the auspices of the Greenwich Village Historical Society. He, too, stressed the need for holding fast to the principles enunciated by Washington.

Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, was the chief speaker at the observance at the Jumel Mansion, sponsored by the Washington Headquarters Association and the Department of Parks.

The National Americanization League observed the day at Essex House in Central Park South, where Lambert Fairchild, president of the New York Chapter of the League, criticized President Roosevelt's proposals for reforming the federal judiciary. He recalled that Washington "refused to be enthroned," and declared that "Franklin D. Roosevelt seeks to establish himself upon a dictatorship more powerful than the rule of any existin gmonarch."

Washington was the subject of sermons in many churches on Sunday. Outstanding among these was the service at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church which was attended by the descendants of men who fought in the Revolutionary War. The Rev. Roscoe Thornton Foust, chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point, delivered the sermon, in which he urged his hearers to dedicate themselves to the preservation of the American principles of liberty and freedom for all men.

One of the biggest mid-winter holiday crowds that New York has known came here for the celebration, pouring into the city by rail and motorcar. It was estimated that at least 1,000,000 visitors passed the day here and that almost as many residents of New York went into the country for a holiday.

One of the chief observances in the metropolitan area outside of New York City was at Morristown, N. J., where the historical museum in the Morristown National Historical Park, completed last Saturday, was dedicated by Arno B. Cammerer, director of the National Park Service.

President Places Wreath In Honor of Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt observed George Washington's birthday by motoring to Mount Vernon late yesterday to visit the First President's stately home and his tomb. He stood at silent attention while two aides placed a wreath of palm leaves at the tomb.

In Congress, the traditional reading of Washington's Farewell Message touched off a Senate controversy.

James P. Buchanan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Representative James P. Buchanan (D) of Texas, economy advocate, who passed on yesterday, held the chairmanship of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, was a frequent critic of the Administration's "lump sum" appropriations. Despite his personal penchant for economy, however, the veteran Democrat had accepted responsibility for winning House approval of huge sums requested by the President.

He piloted through the chamber the $4,880,000,000 work relief appropriation, largest single money measure in the country's history, and also saw national defense expenditures reach a new peace-time high during his committee leadership.

Buchanan will be succeeded as appropriations chairman by the oldest member of the House, Representative Taylor (D) of Colorado.

"A faithful and wise counselor, an indefatigable worker, has been lost to our national life in the passing of James P. Buchanan," said President Roosevelt today. "As chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations of the House, he discharged his duties with great intelligence and strict fidelity.

Only nine House members have served longer than Buchanan. He was elected April 5, 1913, to succeed Albert Sidney Burleson, whom President Wilson appointed Postmaster General, and the tenth Texas district sent him back in each election thereafter.

He took the chairmanship of the House Appropriations Committee at the start of the Seventy-third Congress in March, 1933, when Speaker Joseph W. Byrns relinquished that post to become Democratic floor leader.

U. S. Co-operation In Arms Cut Seen In Bullitt's Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 23—The address of Ambassador William C. Bullitt at a Washington dinner of the American Club here is equivalent to a diplomatic démarche in favor of lower tariffs and disarmament, and may indicate President Roosevelt's intention of striking an early blow for peace. That is the considered judgment today of French observers who believe the speech faithfully reflects the policy of the President.

The kernel of Mr. Bullitt's declarations concerning economic and military disarmament was contained in the following statements:

"We are interested in the preservation of peace, and we believe that the two fields of foreign affairs in which we can co-operate fully with the full approval of the people of the United States are two fields in which may be found the beginnings of peace," he said. "I refer to the fields of reduction of trade barriers and limitation of armaments.

"We have made it entirely clear that we believe that unless the trade of the world can be freed from the barriers which now impede it, economic stress may drive the people to desperation."

As for the American resolve not to be drawn into a European war, no statement could have been more emphatic than Ambassador Bullitt's words: "The United States means to keep out." But on the other hand Mr. Bullitt recognizes that the United States may be drawn into war against its will as in 1917, and therefore has a permanent interest in helping to preserve peace.

America's best contribution was to collaborate in arms limitation and the reduction of trade barriers, he declared. Economic stress, he said, might eventually drive people to war. But world prosperity was impossible while the nations were squandering their wealth on arms which would provoke mutual fears.

Premier Léon Blum, in his reply, was rather reserved, since Mr. Bullitt's declaration may be interpreted as tantamount to a proposal to begin immediate international negotiations and eventually to convene two conferences, one for disarmament, the other for an economic understanding.

It was inferred by the press here, although denied at the American Embassy here that Mr. Bullitt read his speech by telephone to President Roosevelt for his approval, and that Ambassador Dodds has reported from Berlin the timeliness of French efforts toward economic and military disarmament.

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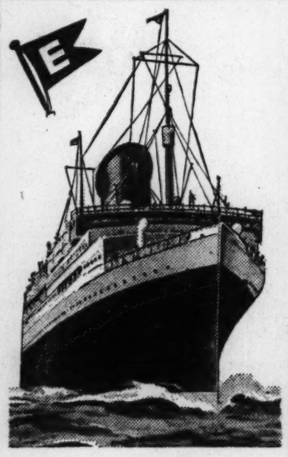

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General Motors Inquiry In Senate Nears End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Following the traditional congressional policy of investigating conditions in industry immediately or shortly after strikes have occurred, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee has now about concluded its examination of the great General Motors Automobile empire after the most serious American labor disturbance since the 1929 stock market crash. Again following precedent, set by such historic investigations as that into the Homestead steel strike, and the soft coal strikes of the 20's, the Senate committee has approached the subject from the labor side.

The testimony has come reluctantly from company witnesses, and at many points a veil of ambiguity has been drawn over the situation by the destruction of documents. Thus, high officials of General Motors have frankly stated that they went through files of high and low officials shortly after the La Follette Committee got under way and destroyed practically all documents dealing with labor espionage work.

In the same way the officials of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, to which General Motors and its various plants are shown to have paid upward of $800,000 in two years and seven months prior to Aug. 1, 1926, went through a cleaning of their files end ended written reports from their plant undercover men in favor of oral reports which offered no factual basis for the subpoena of the La Follette Committee.

With the grant of an additional $40,000 by the Senate to the La Follette Committee, Congress has in effect, for the time at least, created a current investigator of industrial strife as fast as it arises, at a time when there is much labor unrest. In past years, the characteristic congressional investigation has followed strikes at greater or lesser intervals, and it frequently seemed that the nation was salving its conscience by a sort of congressional post mortem after the opportunity for effective remedy was passed. The new technique is certain to be the subject of great argument.

Public Hearings End

The investigation of General Motors was practically concurrent with the strike itself, and the testimony would have actually coincided with the Flint sit-down if the latter had continued one day longer. It is understood that the committee is today compiling a dossier on steel conditions in apparent anticipation of the climax of the present C. I. O. unionization campaign. For the moment, public hearings will be discontinued while new industrial investigations go on.

The outstanding feature turned up by weeks of testimony before the La Follette Committee is the prevalence of industrial espionage today in America. The General Motors is a vivid example of it as described both by workers, employers and the reluctant spokesmen of the detective agencies themselves. Theoretically, at least, union membership was permitted, but evidence shows that even wearing of a union lapel button in the plants was proscribed, that discussing the union by workers was forbidden, subject to dismissal, and that meanwhile the works councils, or company unions, proved ineffective in many instances in halting what was considered by the workers a too vigorous "speed up."

It is not taking sides in the struggle to indicate that such conditions made the time ripe for labor trouble which arrived punctually under the militant C. I. O. leadership.

When this struggle developed, latest evidence before the Senate committee shows, petitions were circulated through General Motors plants by the management, for the "loyal" workers to sign, purporting to show their opposition to the strike, and their contentment with present plant wages and conditions. The committee closely examined James T. Johnson, of Baltimore yesterday who organized the anti-strike activity of the so-called loyal workers at the Baltimore plants of General Motors. Mr. Johnson, incidentally, turned out to be an ex-Pinkerton agent. The Johnson group at one time proposed a march of pro-General Motors employees from Baltimore to the Capitol, and a sit-down protest against the strike before Congress.

Explains Testimony

Mr. Johnson began his testimony with a blanket denial that he now or ever had been connected with a detective agency. He reconciled this with later testimony by explaining that when he was employed for a time in 1937 as detective for the Seaboard Air Line railroad he was hired direct by the company and not by a detective agency; and that when he worked as a Pinkerton agent at the Atlanta, Ga., fair grounds, he was hired by the Pinkerton agent in charge of the job and not by the Pinkerton agency itself.

Mr. Johnson's committee, it developed, five times sent circulars to the 2500 General Motors employees in Baltimore, using cards and letters which were turned out at night in the Fisher Body plant, using the company's office equipment and mailing list. Other witnesses from Johnson's committee who testified were Arthur Young Jr., secretary, and Harry I. Dorsey. Mr. Dorsey became confused in attempting to make clear how he had been able to use the company's mailing equipment five different nights without knowledge of company officials and contrary to company regulations, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah frankly said he was unable to believe his story although "I am one of the most gullible fellows on earth."

Officials of the Baltimore plant testified along with three or four union men, the latter supplemented by affidavits from other unionists.

The company officials affirmed that they did not care whether a man belonged to a union or not and that the company would not discharge men for union affiliations.

Machael Gallo, an expert welder and foreman, then quoted one of the Baltimore officials as saying that foremen should look out for union members and report all those they found, so that they could be fired at once.

Mr. Gallo told the committee of increasing protests from the men against the speed-up, and how he himself joined the union in protest against it.

Workers were required, he testified, not only to turn out more jobs an hour but more work per job. While a worker had to weld 60 or 70 inches on a 1936 model job, he had to weld 200 to 250 inches on a 1937 model. Mr. Gallo was subsequently fired after joining the union.

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Steel Showdown Nears as Union Pushes Campaign

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—The "big push" of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization—unionization of the nation's 500,000 steel workers—moved nearer to a showdown today.

Mr. Lewis and his supporters regarded the General Motors strike settlement as the opening wedge of their plan to unionize mass-production workers and prepared to come to grips with steel for the first big drive in the industry since 1919.

Nicholas Fontecchio, C. I. O. field representative in the bustling Calumet area immediately south of Chicago, said the Steel Workers Organizing Committee had enlisted more than half of the region's estimated 60,000 workers and soon would be ready to meet all other districts in a national convention.

"The delegates themselves will decide the course, on a nation-wide basis," Mr. Fontecchio said. "I assume they will demand recognition of their union, shorter hours and increased wages.

"We expect to make these demands of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the parent body of the steel industry."

John Brophy, executive director of the C. I. O., also said a steel convention will be held soon and offered the prediction the steel industry would announce a general wage boost in anticipation of the move The industry granted a 10 per cent raise last November.

Mr. Brophy said 280 lodges were organized. Mr. Fontecchio said 150 of these were in the Great Lakes area, which includes all steel points from the lakes to the Pacific coast.

Sit-Down of Labor And Capital Ends

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP)—One of the strangest industrial disputes in history—a joint sit-down of capital and labor—ended today with the announced settlement of a four-day strike at the Fry Products, Inc., which manufactures automobile seat covers.

A volunteer mediator, Alfred R. Glancy, former president of the Oakland Motor Car Company and one-time vice-president of General Motors Corporation, said.

"The strike was settled at midnight after a four-hour discussion with representatives of the company's employees.

"We will not mention the terms of the settlement.

"All we have to say is that it has been amicably settled by both parties and work will be resumed at 8 o'clock Thursday morning.

"All parties have agreed to refrain from making any further statements or discuss the terms of the settlement."

Walter L. Fry, president of the company, who became the nation's No. 1 boss sit-downer in retaliation for a strike of his employees last Friday, tumbled onto his cot in his office to get some sleep immediately after the settlement was announced.

Labor Troubles Blamed On Speed of Production

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said yesterday "the inhuman speed of production" was the principal cause of labor troubles in the automobile industry.

"Many non-union as well as union men told me the speed of production was more than they could stand and wears them out ofter a few years," he told a conference of the Church League for Industrial Democracy.

He said many employees stated they signed statements they were satisfied with wages and working conditions "simply because they were scared of their jobs if they didn't sign."

The league resolutions committee presented a resolution to the conference favoring establishment of a social economy which, "under collective ownership and democratic control of the common means of life will make possible the highest potential development of persons and society."

California Art Wins Prizes At Santa Cruz Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA CRUZ, Calif.—Countless school children, clubwomen and persons from all classes in California have inspected the 169 paintings, composing the tenth annual California State-wide Art Exhibit, which just closed here. Paintings by well-known and little-known artists, amateurs and professionals, followers of all schools, were shown. Awards made by the judges were as follows:

First prize in oil painting, $100, given by the Santa Cruz Art League to William Ritschel of Carmel Highlands for "Seal Cove" marine painting. Parenthetically, the selection for this prize was made through elimination. All the paintings receiving three votes were set up to be viewed together, and one by one were turned face to the wall, so that the one which seemed best in every point was finally left standing.

Honorable mention, to Miki Hayakawa of Pacific Grove, Calif., for "One Afternoon."

In water color:

First price of $50 given by Santa Cruz Art League, to Jade Fon of Los Angeles for "La Casita."

Second price of $15 given by Decorative Art and Woman's Exchange to Dan Lutz of Los Angeles for "Old Horse."

To give the school children the advantage of seeing and studying the art of their own state, they were brought to the exhibitions in classes, accompanied by teachers and art instructors. Members of the league assisted the regular teachers in handling the students. The privilege of visting the art exhibit was also extended to the children of the rural schools.

To carry on such a project without financial endowment, has taken courage and a belief in the results accomplished through exhibiting the work of producing artists. Many young artists without special art school affiliation have been encouraged to submit their work. Well established artists (such as the winner of the first prize) do not hesitate to send their paintings. Experimenters in radical and abstract art feel that honest and unprejudiced consideration will be given their efforts.

To finance the annual exhibit the dues of active and associated members are inadequate, and other sources are used. The Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce aids in financing, printing, and postage for invitations. An art scholarship organization aids in raising prize money. Other groups help in serving tea and in social activities. The Woman's Club of Santa Cruz holds one regular meeting at the gallery bringing a speaker and inviting clubs from neighboring counties to attend.

Union Turns to Chrysler As Next Step in Auto Drive

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP) —The Chrysler Corporation, one of the "big three" of American automobile producers, became the next objective of the United Automobile Workers of America in its drive for recognition as the employees' collective bargaining agency.

Richard T. Frankensteen, organization director of the union, which has won partial recognition from General Motors and is negotiating other demands with that corporation, announced the next step at a U. A. W. A. mass meeting here Sunday night.

He said the union would telegraph a request to Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the board, this week for recognition as the sole bargaining agency for Chrysler employees.

This was one of the demands made of General Motors during the recent strike. The articles of settlement accorded the union recognition only on behalf of its membership.

Mr. Frankensteen told reporters that no other demands would be made of the Chrysler Corporation.

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Illinois Moves to End Sit-Down

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 23 (AP)—Solution of the week-old sit-down strike at the Pansteel Metallurgical Corporation rested today with conferees who answered Gov. Henry Horner's call for a peace parley at the state capital.

Company officials and representatives of the strikers departed last night for Springfield but the issue that had balked other projected conciliation meetings—refusal of officials to treat with what they called "outside organizers"—remained unsettled.

Among the "outside organizers" named by Robert J. Aitchison, president of the corporation, was Meyer Adelman, an organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Stumblingblock to Peace

Mr. Aitchison said he was willing to confer with a committee of the strikers but not with Mr. Adelman or his associates.

Mr. Adelman went to Springfield ostensibly as the strikers' representative.

When informed while en route to the capital of Mr. Adelman's departure, Mr. Aitchison reiterated he would negotiate only with the strikers. He said he would not meet the union leaders in Springfield but would confer with the Governor.

In a telegram to State Director of Labor Martin P. Durkin at Springfield, Mr. Aitchison asked him to inform the strikers the plant management was meeting them as former employees and not as representatives of either the C. I. O. or the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, a C. I. O. unit. The issue of union recognition precipitated the strike.

The approximately 80 sit-downers cheered Mr. Adelman last night when he told them to hold their posts and that he was leaving for the Springfield conference.

Strike sympathizers supplied the sit-downers with warm food yesterday for the first time during the siege. Cots also were hauled through plant windows by means of ropes.

Windows smashed when strikers repulsed an assault by special deputies were plugged with cardboard by the entrenched men. Still in effect was a court injunction ordering them to evacuate. The deputies' attempt to enforce the injunction resulted in last week's riot.

Slow Progress Is Made As Strike Negotiations Enter on Second Week

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP)—More ground remained to be covered than has been traveled so far as negotiators for General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America entered their second week of conferences today.

At the outset of the sessions William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, said he believed the task could be completed in two weeks. In the first week, however, only one issue has been settled, a second has been taken up and four remained for study.

The question of seniority rights for workers was still before the conferees today. They have agreed tentatively upon machinery for handling grievances of union employees, but the terms accepted on any issue will not be announced until all have been settled.

Still ahead of the negotiators also were the union's demands for wages "commensurate with an American standard of living," a 30-hour week and six-hour day, abolishment of piece-work systems of pay, and mutual agreement on speed of production in each plant between management and a U. A. W. A. committee.

The union wants seniority based on length of service; the corporation favors a distinction between employees with dependents and those with none, as provided for under the defunct Automobile Laboar Board. The definition of "key men" in various departments also has been raised in the seniority discussions.

Progress in the deliberations was reported by both sides.

The conferees have turned from their pre-arranged discussions several times to consider union allegations of discrimination against its members in Chevrolet plants at Detroit and Flint, Mich.

Survey of the Detroit industrial scene today showed four strikes settled, shutdowns in effect in three other plants, and sit-down strikes continuing in four factories.

Troops Quit Strike City

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—Gov. M. Clifford Townsend today signed an order lifting military rule from the labor-torn city of Anderson, automobile accessory center, effective at 3 p. m. (central standard time). The order provided for the withdrawal of 170 national guard troops from Anderson at that hour.

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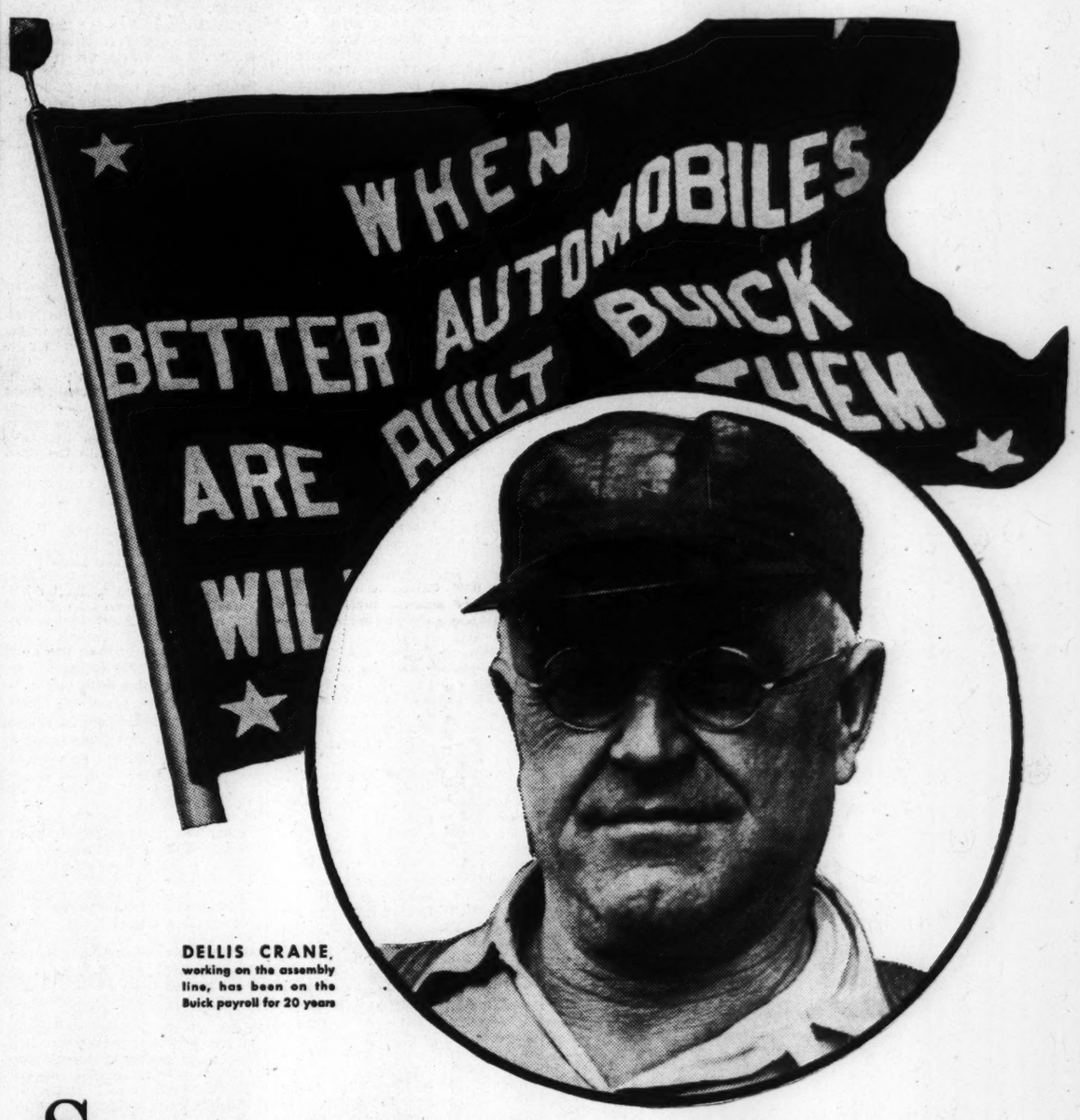

DELLIS CRANE, working on the assembly line, has been on the Buick payroll for 20 years

Speaking for myself and 16,000 other Buick workmen—we're mighty glad to be back on the job! It's been tough to stand by, knowing how eager thousands of people were to get one of these great cars. And it's a grand feeling now to see the wheels turning and the line rolling, and to watch those big, handsome babies pouring out regular as clockwork! There's power in them, and style, and comfort—and when you see them made, like I do, you know they're packed with good, honest workmanship as well as top-notch engineering. We're proud of those Buicks, and the way you've taken to them, and we're going to get yours to you as quick as we can.

"It's Buick again!"

President Begins His Tally On Court Proposal in House

(Continued from Page 1)

ganizations and groups from coast to coast.

The farmers, second only in importance in Congress to organized labor, thus far in the Supreme Court debate have proved disappointing to President Roosevelt. Mail reaching members of Congress from the farm states has been very critical of the project.

But more important, the group of eminent farm leaders who conferred with the President at the White House last night left with only limited commitments. M. W. Thatcher, Washington representative of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the Northwest Farmers' Union Legislative Committee, aligned himself with the President.

But Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, gave only highly noncommital statements when he left the White House, though both the President and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, met with the group in an apparent effort to convince them that farm legislation in the future was dependent upon Supreme Court reform.

Farm Bureau Position

Mr. O'Neal said:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, with a broad setting in 39 states, has taken no action on the judiciary plan. Some of the states are for it, Some are against it."

The farm leaders described their talk with the President as a broad discussion of tenant farming, crop insurance, crop control, and financing of the new farm program. But it was inferred that these subjects came into the conversation as samples of the kind of legislation Mr Roosevelt would like to help through Congress — if only the Supreme Court does not stand in the way to invalidate such laws.

Mr. O'Neal, who is reckoned as the most important single farm official in the country, refused to commit himself personally on the President's plan. When reminded that the court has declared the AAA unconstitutional, he said: "Yes, but the court changes its mind sometimes. And then again, maybe we can change the farm program to fit the court."

L. C. Trousdale, Houston, Texas, was not so cautious, saying:

"The American Rice Growers Association is 100 per cent for the President's plan." Mr. Thatcher, in his endorsement, said: "We can hold the President responsible only in the measure we give him authority for action. . . . The President's program is moderate, effective and wise as a temporary correction, but could ultimately prove to lose much of its value unless supplemented by effective amendments to the Constitution. The farmers of our country ask only for a fair deal."

Also in this group of farm spokesmen were nine state leaders, mostly from the South—seven of them cotton growers.

President Roosevelt's Supreme Court interviews today centered around his talk with Speaker William B. Bankhead, Alabama; Floor Leader Sam Rayburn, Texas; Hatton W. Sumners, Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Representative Patrick Boland, Pennsylvania, majority whip.

The Judiciary Committee reported the voluntary retirement bill, 13 to 5. Senators King, Borah, Burke, Steiwer and Pittman opposed—the former four because they oppose the whole program of judiciary change, and Senator Pittman because he wished to amend the bill to provide for calling a retired justice back to the court if a two-thirds majority should so vote.

Senator Borah also opposed because he would prefer a retirement age of 75 rather than 70 years.

Hoover Demands 'Hands Off Court'

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Herbert Hoover called for "hands off the Supreme Court" in a speech Saturday night.

Addressing the Union League Club, the former President said President Roosevelt's court proposal has created the "greatest constitutional question in these 70 years" and has placed the nation "face to face with the proposition that the Supreme Court shall be made subjective to the executive."

The text of Mr. Hoover's speech follows, in part:

I have been glad to meet a long-standing invitation of this society. The Union League Club of Chicago was formed in the time of a great constitutional crisis and for the purpose of fighting for human liberty. It is now a nonpartisan body. But it is no less devoted to constitutional government. And today with President Roosevelt's proposals as to the Supreme Court we are faced with the greatest constitutional question in these 70 years.

It is a magnificent thing for the nation that the debate upon it has risen far above partisanship. The proposal is too grave to be dealt with on such terms. It is an inspiring thing that in this question the leadership to maintain the integrity of the American form of government has been begun by eminent senators belonging to the President's own party. The leadership, which we all gladly follow, places this issue on the highest plane of citizenship without regard to party, to partisan politics, to personal ambition.

I am speaking tonight not as a Republican; I am speaking as an American who has witnessed the decay and destruction of human liberty in many lands, who as President has witnessed the movement of these great floods which are testing the American levees built to protect free men.

Seldom has debate so quickly flamed up across the nation. By this debate the issue has already been greatly clarified. That real issue is whether the President by the appointment of additional judges upon the Supreme Court shall revise the Constitution—or whether change in the Constitution shall be submitted to the people as the Constitution itself provides.

One Supreme Court

We may quickly dismiss the secondary parts of the President's proposals. We can accept the view that justice would be expedited if we had more Federal District Courts. There may not be enough Circuit Courts of Appeal. But there can be only one Supreme Court.

Here Mr. Roosevelt demands the power to appoint a new justice parallel with every existing justice who is over 70 years of age. This means that two-thirds of the court, or six of them are to be given a sort of intellectual nurse, having half of the vote of each patient. It is the implications of this proposal which have thrust us with startling suddenness into an issue greater and deeper than any in our generation.

I wonder if those noble interpreters of human liberty, John Marshall, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, would have served America as well in the last years of their lives had they possessed an intellectual nurse who also divided their vote.

But the President's proposal is far deeper and more far-reaching in purpose than these details. The people must probe it in the light of its backgfround, of the incidents that have led up to it. They must probe it in the light of its real effect upon their own security. They must probe it in the light of the forces moving in the world today.

Mr. Roosevelt has sought many acts of Congress which lead to increase the personal power of the Executive. He has sought to more greatly centralize the Government. I am not for the moment debating the merits of these measures, for some of them are of good purpose. The Supreme Court has found in 14 of these laws which profoundly affect the public welfare that Mr. Roosevelt was within the Constitution in six cases and violated the Constitution in eight cases.

And what was the effect of these decisions which are now criticized? The unanimous decision on the NRA relieved the American people of a gigantic system of monopolies conducted by big business—a monopoly that even reached down to a jail sentence for pressing pants for less than the presidential approved price. Another of these acts was thrown out because it was based upon coercion of men to surrender their rights of freedom. And coercion is the antithesis of liberty.

Mr. Roosevelt has felt it necessary repeatedly to criticize the decisions, even those which were unanimous. To complain of the umpire is real human. However, nobody in this country can believe that if these decisions had been in accord with his wishes that he would have made these proposals to add six new justices. Most of the supporters of the President's proposal have ceased to defend it on the grounds of either expedition of justice or old age. Their support is now boldly that it means quick and revolutionary change in the Constitution. And that without reference to the people and we are not even told where the Constitution is at fault or what changes they would make. They are asking for a blank check upon which they can write future undisclosed purposes.

In the light of this background no one can conclude other than that the President seeks to secure a Supreme Court not that will find in accordance with the Constitution as it stands but rather that will revise the Constitution so it will mean what he wishes it to mean.

And this is not a loose assertion. Mr. Roosevelt himself specifically confirms this purpose. In his message to Congress he says that if these proposals be accepted then "we may be relieved of the necessity of considering any fundamental changes in the powers of the courts or the Constitution of our Government."

Constitutional Change

Thus are we plainly told that constitutional change is sought not by open and frank amendment of the Constitution, but by judicial decision.

If Mr. Roosevelt can change the Constitution to suit his purposes by adding to the members of the court, any succeeding President can do it to suit his purposes. If a troop of "President's judges" can be sent into the halls of justice to capture political power, then his successor with the same device can also send a troop of new "President's judges" to capture some other power. That is not judicial process. That is force.

The court and the Constitution thus become the instrument of the Executive and not the instrument of the people. A leading newspaper which usually supports the President sums it up: "It proposes to sanction a precedent which would make any President the master of the Supreme Court by the mere process of enlarging it." Thus we are face to face with the proposition that the Supreme Court shall be made subjective to the Executive. Stripped to its bare bones that is the heart of this proposal. And that reaches to the very center of human liberty. The ultimate safeguard of liberty is the independence of the judiciary.

Our Constitution was not alone a statement of these rights. It was a framework of government for the safeguarding of these rights. Every school boy and girl knows that the very pillars of that temple are the independence of the Supreme Court, the legislative branch, the Executive, and the division of powers with the states.

These are serious times. Liberty is crumbling over two thirds of the world. In less than a score of years the courts in a dozen nations have been made subjective to political power, and with this subjection the people's securities in those countries have gone out of the window. And, mark you this—in every instance the persuaders have professed to be acting for the people and in the name of progress. As we watch the parade of nations down that suicide road every American has cause to be anxious for our Republic.

This is the people's problem. It is the Supreme Court defending the people's rights guaranteed by the Constitution which time and again has protected the people from those who seek for economic power or political power or to suppress free worship and free thought. It is the people's rights that are endangered. Once political power makes use of the court, its strength, and its moral prestige, are irretrievably weakened. When those are weakened the very safeguards from coercion are in decay.

When specific problems arise which do require constitutional amendment, then the people have ever been willing to grant it. Such changes are not lightly to be undertaken. But the Constitution provides an open and above board method by which they may be quickly accomplished.

What is the hurry in all this? The nation is recovering from depression. There is no emergency. Surely a year or two is no waste in the life of a great nation when its liberties are the stake of haste.

If historic liberalism cannot be maintained under the present provisions of the Constitution, I shall be the first to support the President in amendment of it.

But there are certain things that must not be changed. These things are the fundamental safeguards of human rights. We have already gone far on the road of personal government. The American people must halt when it is proposed to lay hands on the independence of the Supreme Court. That is the ultimate security of every cottage. It is the last safeguard of free men.

Ladies and gentlemen, I offer you a watchword—Hands off the Supreme Court.

Hearing Date Set On Court Proposal

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 23

Capitol Hill received notice yesterday that the intensive phase of the gigantic struggle over President Roosevelt's court reorganization proposal would begin March 9.

Supporters of the presidential proposal succeeded in getting the Senate Judiciary Committee to set that date for the beginning of hearings on the program to empower the President to name one new justice to the federal courts for each justice over 70 who refuses to retire.

By a vote of 13 to 5, the committee directed a favorable report on another court measure, which is supplementary to the presidential program but which is comparatively non-controversial. It is the long-pending Sumners Bill to permit the retirement of Supreme Court justices at full pay upon reaching 70 years of age. Already passed by the House, it now will go to the Senate floor.

Bar Head Assails Roosevelt's Plan On Supreme Court

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—Frederick H. Stinchfield, Minneapolis, president of the American Bar Association, said yesterday President Roosevelt's plan to reorganize the Supreme Court would "destroy" the high tribunal.

"The proposal made by the President will destroy the Supreme Court," said Mr. Stinchfield in an address prepared for delivery to the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and a radio audience. "From that destruction will come fundamental changes in the Constitution of the United States."

Warns of Danger

Court justices chosen under the President's plan, Mr. Stinchfield contended, would be men "whose views indicate with utter directness their willingness and intention to support the laws which Congress, under the instructions of the Administration, shall pass. The result is necessarily clear."

"To uphold those laws, the Constitution would then be so construed as to sustain all the legislation asked for heretofore or hereafter by the Administration," he continued. "The Constitution would have been changed just as completely as if by way of amendment; except, however, that if amendment were undertaken, you and your state could have a voice and the Supreme Court would not be violated."

Assails Roosevelt

Recalling Supreme Court invalidation of New Deal legislation during the last four years, Mr. Stinchfield said:

"With the declaration by the Supreme Court of the invalidity of these laws, the President has been utterly dissatisfied. He has been angry, as other Presidents have seldom been, that his will has been thwarted. Law followed law out of Congress, forced by the executive.

"Some men said that the plan was to load the statute books with invalid laws, each, please note, pleasing to certain large groups of voters, that the Supreme Court would be so harassed that its sound judgment would be influenced. That hope has not been realized. But the determination to have all their laws approved has not lessened with the Administration; the determination has increased."

Flood Expert Missed Sight

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23 (AP)—W. C. Devereaux, Government meteorologist and flood expert—who probably gave more study to the recent record Ohio river valley overflow than anyone else—was so busy he never saw it, he disclosed.

"I didn't see the river," he said, "from Jan. 22—four days before its crest of 79.99 feet—until Feb. 17."

On Feb. 17, the stream had been back in its banks for 12 days.

Opposition Grows To Court Plan In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 — The New York State Bar Association, the Merchants' Association of New York, Judge John C. Knox, senior jurist of the United States District Court for Southern New York, town meetings and university faculties today augmented the list of those engaged in open battle against President Roosevelt's judiciary program for enlarging the Supreme Court.

The issue remained in abeyance in the Legislature in Albany, however, although the Democrats, who are mobilized to prevent a Republican move to put the President's home state on record against his "reform" permitted passage of a George Washington anniversary resolution indirectly censuring the Roosevelt court change objectives. This was introduced by Assemblyman Laurens M. Hamilton (R) of Rockland, a nephew of J. P. Morgan, and made much of the admonition in Washington's farewell address on "encroachment" that "tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create . . . a real despotism."

Bar Is Polled

Only two of the 34-member executive committee of the State Bar Association voted "no" on this body's resolution "unqualifiedly disapproving" the Roosevelt court plan, which was put before it by George H. Bond, president of the body. Mr. Bond was authorized to poll the entire association on the question in terms that it was "the imperative duty of members of the bar to oppose any and all proposals, from whatever source originating, which tend to lower public confidence in our highest tribunal."

The resolution, which is before all members of congress from New York and all bar associations in the state today, is premised on "the fundamental principle of the American form of government" with its clear and definite division of power among the executive, legislative and judicial branches," to the end that power over the people may not be concentrated in any one man or group of men and . . . that government cannot overreach the citizen in matters in which the citizen is entitled to protection by the constitution."

Real Issue Stressed

"The real issue . . . is not a question whether an age limit should be fixed for federal judges," it continues. "It is not a question whether the constitution should be changed to give additional powers to the federal government, which properly can only be achieved by amendment of the constitution.

"We believe that the civil, political and religious liberties of every American citizen depend basically on an independent judiciary. And that nothing is more vital to the preservation of liberty than a fearless, honest and uncontrolled Supreme Court of the United States. . . ."

The resolution urges correction by amendment, "if, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong."

"But let there be no change by usurpation," it continues; "for, though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield."

Merchants Take Stand

The Merchants' Association, one of the most influential trade groups in the country, took its stand against the proposed change as involving "the most inmportant constitutional question which has arisen in this country since the Civil War," and declared it could "not be fairly objected that the process of amending the Constitution is too slow to be used in the present situation." Its stand was announced in letters to the two United States senators from New York over the signature of Louis K. Comstock, president of the association.

Simultanously, it was the court change issue which featured the thirtieth annual meeting of the Traffic Club of New York over the week end, with James E. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, the chief speaker. Mr. Emery saw the Roosevelt proposal as an attack on the independence of the judiciary.

"Let us never under any pretext, however plausible, destroy the independence of our judges, for that ends the court," he declared.

A Supreme Court curbed of its independence, he continued, would lose popular confidence, disappear from the American system and "leave an anarchy of principles and a chaos of decision."

Judge Knox, a Democrat and Woodrow Wilson appointee to the bench in this district in 1918, delivered his warning against "impairment" of the court at the annual Washington's birthday dinner of the Sons of the Revolution in New York.

"If it be that the court has been mistaken in some of its recent pronouncements," he said, "it is my preference to endure the consequences of its past and future errors rather than subject the personal, religious and political freedom of the American people to the risk and danger that always are to be found in power that is concentrated too closely.

"The effort of the President to achieve his policies should and must stop short of the impairment of the authority and dignity of our court of last resort."

Voicing respect and sympathy for many of the Roosevelt objectives, Judge Knox said he was lending his voice to the court controversy as a public duty, believing that "when a fundamental of government is threatened with disruption a citizen who fails to sympathize with the threat must speak his mind; otherwise, silence may be construed as acquiescence."

Simultaneously, the citizens of Scarsdale, N. Y., joined the towns who have taken community action against the President's judiciary proposal, 548 out of 566 persons assembled in town meeting voting for a resolution of protest. This was drafted by Prof. William T. Brewster of Columbia University, Harry M. Lydenberg, director of the New York City Public Library, and Warren W. Cunningham, attorney.

In university circles, two deans and 53 faculty members of the school of commerce, accounts and finance of New York University have signed a resolution of protest against the Roosevelt court bill, demanding of members of Congress "that the constitutional safeguards of an independent judiciary be retained."

At Cornell University's law school in Ithaca the university journal quoted a division of opinion, with Dean R. S. Stevens describing the President's proposal as "unfortunate," and stating it was "comforting to know that no one of any consequence is fooled by the plan."

Pettengill Quotes Washington Against Supreme Court Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23—President Roosevelt's plan for reorganizing the Supreme Court would give him "more power than a good man should want or a bad man should have," declared Representative Samuel B. Pettengill of South Bend, in an address before a citizens' mass meeting on Sunday.

"If we ever take this step for President Roosevelt," he said, "we can never retrace it for any other President. The power that a good man once wields will certainly be claimed by his bad successor. The Supreme Court once packed with six more judges will be again packed with six or a dozen more, and become nothing but a political weapon in the hands of transient majorities or future dictators.

Following are excerpts from the Pettengill speech:

"All of this talk that the President wants to become a 'Hitler or a Mussolini' is entirely out of place. While I think he has been badly advised in this matter, his good faith, his desire to serve the country ought to be freely conceded. Equally out of place, on the other hand, is Attorney General Cummings' characterization of the attack on the bill as 'hysteria' and 'insensate clamor.'

"We should leave personalities and harsh adjectives out of this debate and discuss the question strictly on its merits.

"Let me refer to Washington's Farewell Address:

"'If in the opinion of the people (not of Congress or the President) the distribution or modification of the constitutional power be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates.

"'But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.'

"These words were penned in 1796. They have been accepted as the highest political wisdom by the people to whom they were addressed and by their children. I stand on them. We should test the impulses of the moment by the ripened wisdom of 14 decades of time.

"We should consider this matter not alone on the theory of placing power in the hands of the present incumbent of the White House, but also in the hands of the President our children and grandchildren may see in Washington. We must consider the 'permanent evil' which must overbalance any 'transient benefit' in this proposal."

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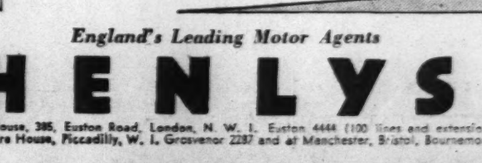

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Assemblies Consider Bills To Promote Highway Safety

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 (AP)—Safety on the highways—motor vehicles killed 38,500 in 1936—was one of the major problems of the nation's legislatures today.

Legislation affecting motor vehicular traffic was pending in at least 22 legislatures, a survey showed today, and in some others the regulatory measures were being drawn.

The proposed laws ranged from standard safety practices indorsed by the National Safety Council to individual proposals of questionable worth.

The Idaho Senate approved a bill to prohibit radios in cars on highways. Another bill would require drivers to dim lights.

The Oregon Legislature killed a bill requiring safety glass as standard equipment on all buses, automobiles, trucks, and rail cars.

The Arkansas Senate voted to reduce auto license fees one third and to compel buses to carry emergency flares.

In Georgia, a House bill to license drivers, create a safety department and a highway patrol was being redrafted by the Senate.

Public hearings on nearly a score of highway safety bills have been set for the New York Legislature. Proposals include: High school courses on highway safety, creation of a state police traffic bureau to supervise patrolling of highways, compulsory inspection of autos, and elimination of billboards deemed driving hazards.

Public hearings on a safety bill in Connecticut were also scheduled for this week. The bill would give the State wider control over motor vehicle operation.

In South Carolina two bills were introduced to regulate speed or promulgate practices for both drivers and pedestrians.

Missouri Would License Drivers

Missouri bills pending would license drivers and increase the personnel of the highway patrol.

The South Dakota Senate approved and sent to the House a measure requiring all school buses to be painted in red, white and blue stripes.

Oklahoma's Senate approved a driver's license law.

California's recessed Legislature had bills providing for a state traffic commission, state inspection of motor vehicles, legalization of speed traps if marked at each end by signs, fingerprinting of operators, and increasing the speed limit 10 miles an hour to 55.

Iowa proposals included a speed limit of 55 miles an hour and establishment of the highway patrol, now 53 men, as a separate department with 150 men.

The Kansas Senate passed a bill, patterned after laws in operation in 17 other states, establishing safety regulations.

Tennessee lawmakers considered a driver's license bill. Minnesota's pondered a bill fixing the speed limit at 60 miles an hour on highways and 30 miles in municipalities.

One of Florida's chief safety measures would attempt to keep livestock off the highways.

Reflector Bill Killed

Massachusetts legislators killed a bill requiring pedestrians to carry lights or reflectors at night on highways.

A North Carolina House committee killed a bill for public whipping of second offender drunken drivers.

A pending Wisconsin proposal would compel drivers to carry flares and first aid kits.

A government committee in Washington recommended limiting auto engine power to "protect the reckless motorist against his own folly."

Other legislation included:

Wisconsin's proposals to reorganize the State Government and to retire aged State judges.

Five southern States considered "hard liquor" legislation.

Kansas' House passed a bill to outlaw sale of beverages containing "any per cent or fraction of per cent of alcohol."

New Hampshire's rejection of the proposed capital punishment for kidnapers of children on the grounds no such penalty might be an incentive for return of the kidnaped one.

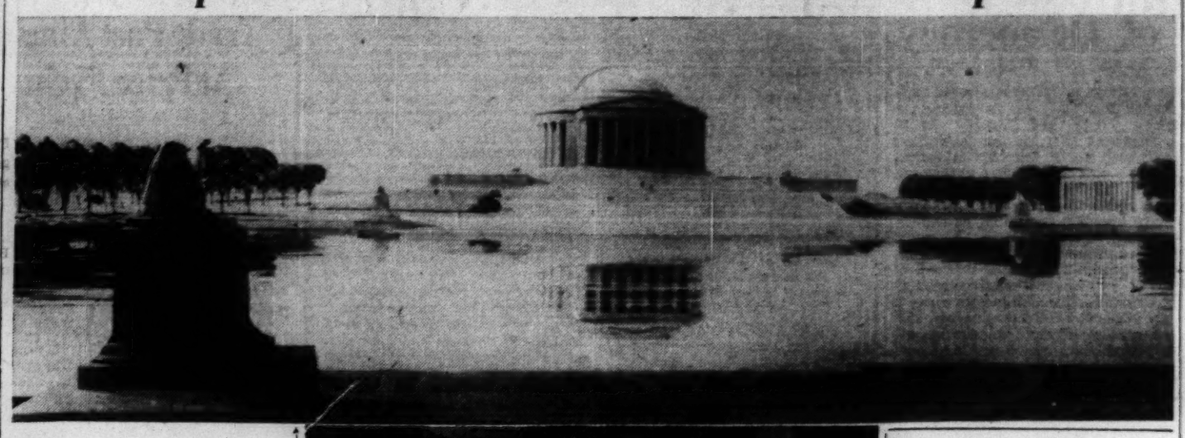
Less serious subjects included:

Iowa's bill to prohibit discrimination against renters with children.

Massachusetts' extension of "blue laws" to cover Memorial Day, so professional baseball games cannot start until after 1 o'clock p. m.

Maj. Lawrence "Biff" Jones' request to the Nebraska Senate to make it illegal for opponents to cross University of Nebraska's goal line. Major Jones is Nebraska's new coach.

Proposed Jefferson Memorial for Nation's Capital



Wide World

Structure Planned at Cost of $3,000,000

Above—Exterior View of Proposed Temple to Occupy Most Important Vacant Site in Washington. Below—Details of Interior, Designed by John Russell Pope

Ethiopian Attack Brings Reprisals From Conqueror

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 23 (AP)—Marshal Rodolfo Graziana, Viceroy of conquered Ethiopia, rushed 30,000 soldiers to his capital yesterday to quell any possible uprising growing out of the attempt to assassinate him and his official suite.

Under express orders from Premier Mussolini, the city was placed on a war-time basis while Italian Carabinieri and Black Shirts rounded up 2000 native suspects and witnesses and handed them over to the military authorities. The Duce ordered the suspects tried immediately by courts-martial.

Was Distributing Gifts

Marshal Graziani was reported recovering from the slight injuries he received from the shattered fragments of hand grenades tossed into the midst of his party Friday as he was distributing gifts to a native multitude in celebration of the birth of an heir to the Kingdom of Italy and Empire of Ethiopia.

Gen. Aurelio Liotta was seriously injured, an official communique stated.

The Abuna Cyril, Coptic Bishop of Ethiopia, and several loyal Ethiopian chieftains, the announcement said, were improving, although their injuries were described as grave.

The assassination attempt led to a widespread drive to eliminate undesirable elements in connection with the round-up of the suspects, who were able to flee in the melee Friday.

Aided by Native Police

Flying squadrons of Black Shirt troops, combing the city for suspicious characters, reported they had "cleaned out" several "underworld" districts.

Squads of trusted native police aided the military patrols.

Despite the feeling of unease in the capital, troops continued their pacification of the provinces.

Word was received from the southern lake region that the columns under Colonels Natale and Tucci had scattered a fleeing "rebel column."

Film Seizure Protested

NANKING, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office protested yesterday to the Italian Embassy against a raid on a Shanghai theater Saturday in which a Russian-made film on the conquest of Ethiopia was seized. Return of the film, punishment of the raiding party and compensation for property damage was demanded in the protest.

Big Jump in Employment Shown in New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Placements by public employment offices in New York State during January were 44 per cent above those made during the same month in 1936, the State Department of Labor reported today. The announcement emphasized a persistent improvement in the employment situation.

Marble Memorial Capital Plan To Honor Jefferson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A $3,000,000 marble temple dedicated to Thomas Jefferson will soon occupy the last vacant point in the primary monumental plan of the Nation's Capital elevating the third President of the United States to a memorial status with Washington and Lincoln, if tentative plans now under review here are approved.

The site is to be part of the Tidal Basin known throughout the country for the famous Japanese cherry trees which now fringe its banks and constitute one of Washington's greatest visitor attractions. The basin itself will be reduced to a smaller formal reflecting pool in front of the new memorial and the cherry trees will be transplanted into regular rows along the pool.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation set up by Act of Congress recently made public its approved design for the new structure drafted by John Russell Pope, an architect whose work is already to be seen in Washington in the new Federal Archives Building and other structures.

Decision to devote the chosen site to Thomas Jefferson ends a long controversy as to what national figure should be so honored. There are five points in the capital's primary plan, four of which are already occupied. In the plan two axes form a cross. The Washington Monument is at the center. The Capitol is at the east end of the east-west axis and the Lincoln Memorial at the opposite end. The White House occupies the north end of the cross axis. At present the south point is lost in the wandering roads an informal contours of the tidal basin park.

freshness of viewpoint evoked wide admiration.

Born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, New York, in 1856, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, Mr. Ogden was graduated from Williams College and served in the ministry for seven years, retiring in 1889 to take up literary work.

He joined the Post in 1891 and became editor in 1903. Under his administration, the paper's editorial policy was liberal and progressive, opposing Republican protectionist policies, assailing President Theodore Roosevelt's early activities in Panama, and advocating woman suffrage, international co-operation for peace, and defense of negro rights.

"Mr. Ogden brought unusual reand succeeded Charles Ransom Miller as editor in 1922. Under him, the Times continued its opposition to Tammany Hall, urged United States membership in the World Court, and sounded warnings during the 1928 economic boom.

In the editorial columns of The New York Times today appeared this tribute:

"Mr. Ogden brought unusual resources to his life-work. Men who dealt with him recognized a deep integrity and a rare sense of the moral values in volved in public questions. He did not surrender to the cynical disillusion which popular belief associates with the professional newspaper man and his knowledge of life from 'the inside.' Mr. Ogden observed men and events with poise and equanimity, but never with chill indifference. He wrote with scrupulous fairness, but he gave tolerance only where it was due. . . . Association with the great of this world or the knowledge of his own eminent position could not scar the surface of his shining modesty. His daily contacts on The New York Times were marked by a native simplicity and singular sweetness of temper. A profound knowledge of the "inside" truth about men, singly or in the mass could not dim the transparent candor of his gentle spirit."

Rollo Ogden

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Rollo Ogden, editor of the New York Times, whose passing was announced here yesterday, was distinguished in the journalistic world for a career of almost half a century which had earned him a place as one of the "elder statesmen" of American journalism.

Editor of the New York Evening Post for 29 years and of the Times for 15 years, Mr. Ogden remained in active command of his duties until last week. His alertness, vigor and

Rebels in Drive To Cut Valencia From Catalonia

MADRID, Feb. 23 (AP)—An insurgent force, presumably the spearhead of a drive from the lower Aragon toward the sea, thrust today at a village only 35 miles from Valencia, temporary seat of the Spanish Government.

Insurgent capture of the village of Viver on the Teruel-Sagunto highroad, northwest of Valencia, would place a salient of Gen. Francisco Franco's war machine about 20 miles from the Mediterranean.

Completion of such a thrust would separate Valencia from the allied autonomous government of Catalonia, a chief source of the Spanish Government's strength—the announced objective of the lower Aragon push.

Regain Road Fast

Government battalions regained control of the capital's "lifeline" to the east today, commanders announced, pushing back fascist legions that seized the Valencia highway in a bitter battle on the Jarama River sector, the "Marne of Madrid."

An offensive was staged near the towns of San Martin de la Vega and La Maranosa in which the Government militiamen, fighting to loosen General Franco's stranglehold on the capital, were reported to have shoved the insurgents off the eastern highway and rallied their forces to keep the initiative.

Tanks, artillery and airplanes, bolstering waves of Government infantrymen, fought the insurgents down the Jarama valley that leads to Madrid's trunk highways to the socialist eastern provinces, the Valencia and Guadalajara roads.

Miaja Satisfied

Government reports said only occasional shells menaced traffic on the Valencia highway now. Gen. José Miaja, defense commander, declared militiamen "intend to keep the initiative now it is in their hands."

Dispatches from Oviedo, where Government militiamen were reported closing in on besieged insurgents, asserted that Government troops established a stronghold near the Puertas Nuevas quarter from which they were striking toward the center of the city.

The Oviedo water supply was said to have been completely cut off when Government forces captured the last of the city's three reservoirs.

The Ministers of Public Works, Communications, Air and Navy arrived from Valencia to confer with Defense General Miaja.

Extension of Miaja's jurisdiction to include the Guadarrama sector, Mountainous region north and west of Madrid, was reported under consideration by the beleaguered government.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

the labor legislation will head the list. Two of the President's most trusted young advisers—Thomas G. Corcoran and Benjamin V. Cohen—have been working on the drafting for weeks and are understood to have laid a completed draft before the President. It will be designed primarily to encourage and protect labor in collective bargaining efforts through expansion and strengthening of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

At one time it was intended to incorporate federal wage and hour law into the labor legislation, but some question has arisen as to whether even these related subjects should not be separated. The decision is not yet known.

In the meantime the business and industrial aspects of new legislation are developing in two different directions. On the one hand Congress on its own initiative is pushing ahead with piecemeal measures which in each instance would establish a "little-NRA" in some single industry. The House Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on a new Guffey bill for the bituminous coal industry. At the same time the House Labor Committee went to work on a revised version of the Ellenbogen bill to accomplish much the same objectives in the textile industry.

Richberg's Proposal

But these developments in Congress are at odds with the trend of thought within the Administration itself where the theories of Donald Richberg, one-time NRA administrator, are receiving increasing attention. Mr. Richberg has proposed to the President a plan under which an industry or business group could obtain tentative approval of codes of fair competition from the Federal Trade Commission or a new body of the same type. Approval would carry with it immunity from the anti-trust laws unless or until such time as objection was raised against a feature of the code. Objection would suspend operation of the code until adjudicated either by agreement or in court. There would be no legal penalty for non-compliance as there was under NRA.

Wage and hour features would not be significant in the Richberg plan, although levels sufficient merely to eliminate sub-standard conditions as a competitive business factor might be included in the codes.

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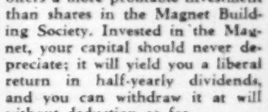

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School Men Mobilize Forces In Support of Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

realize itself in enduring terms upon the earth.

Mr. Blair said further, "Either political government must serve the ends of industrial organization, or industrial organization must serve the ends of government. If democratic government is to justify itself, if, indeed, it is to survive, it must subordinate immense corporate forms by just, reasonable and constitutional processes more truly to the common welfare."

Mr. Blair followed Harry Elmer Barnes, editorial writer of New York City, who said that the present social scene faces rapid and complete transition. Mr. Barnes stated, "For the first time in the history of man we actually have available economic abundance and the foundation for peace and justice, both at home and abroad."

Hollis L. Caswell of George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., summed up the present educational scene as one of "widespread disagreement on almost all educational matters but with almost universal agreement that the present program of education is inadequate to the task faced." This dissatisfaction, Mr. Caswell declared "carries with it a widespread readiness for change and a tendency to seek educational improvement."

In an appeal to the educators to wipe out war, United States Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma urged control of war preparations by a licensing system putting manufacture of munitions under government control, enactment of legislation to equalize the burdens of war through universal conscription of money and materials as well as men, and enactment of tax legislation which will comb the last vestige of profit from war. He advocated re-enactment of the neutrality law which expires this month, setting up a bank of the United States to levy money in war, and the establishment now in peace time of a board representing the military civilian and industrial needs of the nation with a complete plan for industrial mobilization, price-fixing, and determining priorities as to labor as well as materials.

Laboratory Plan

While the main sessions dealt with the needs of a social democracy a movement was quietly under way among a group of prominent educators who believe that the needs of an industrial democracy require the transformation of the secondary schools into laboratories where youth and adults may engage in active projects designed to give information on consumer problems, occupations and the use of leisure time for cultural pursuits.

A number of the presidents expect to go home to face their state legislatures with demands for appropriations to set up the laboratory plan. There are already 30,000 laboratories in Ohio and beginning with next September this industrial training will receive two credits out of the 16 required for graduation from secondary schools. New York State also is outstanding in experiments in the plan.

The movement marks tremendous change from the manual training of the past in which it was regarded as sufficient for the children to make a few little gifts for their parents. The laboratories attempt to give an interpretation of the present industrial world, coupled with practical experience in planning homes, interior decoration, lighting, heating, and sanitation and encouragement to the graduates in setting up their own home workshops for leisure time crafts.

Favor Court Change

Thirty-one educators have drafted a statement to President Roosevelt declaring that they believe that the American people strongly approve his plan for reorganizing the Supreme Court and asking him to consider the addition of lay justices to make the body representative of corporate business, farming, labor, civil liberties, humanitarian interests, national and racial minorities, international relations, social justice, culture and education, and scholarship in American history, government and economics.

The statement also advocates a constitutional amendment giving Congress ample power to legislate on all economic matters which must be dealt with on a national scale.

"Security" for Teachers

Frederick L. Redefer, executive secretary of the National Progressive Education Association, speaking at a section meeting, stated that he was working for petitions to Congress to include teachers in the provisions of the national Security Act, and advised hesitancy in endorsing the Harrison-Black bill for federal aid to education. "Because it does not adequately protect the financing of negro education in the South."

Mr. Redefer and Dean William F. Russell of Teachers' College, Columbia University, have been having an exchange of statements over the retirement this year of William H. Kilpatrick from Teachers' College. Mr. Redefer opened the subject by saying that many educators had communicated with him, deploring the termination of Dr. Kilpatrick's teaching services at the college.

Dean Russell, asked if Dr. Kilpatrick were being dismissed because he is classed as a radical, replied: "I don't think you can find a case of any violation of academy freedom in my administration at the college." Dr. Kilpatrick is being retired because he has reached the age of 65, said Dean Russell, adding that he regarded the agitation as a compliment to Dr. Kilpatrick. He remarked that if signers to a petition for his retention would each contribute $5, that $150,000 might be collected for a Kilpatrick professorship at the college. Mr. Redefer retorted that he would be glad to be active in such a move.

Dr. Kilpatrick's comment was brief. "I understand that I am retiring in accordance with an automatic rule of the board. Personally, if it were left to me I should continue teaching somewhat longer because I enjoy teaching very much and feel well and strong."

Recreational activities have more to do with the development of character and disposition than academic subjects, Dr. Thurman B. Rice of Indiana University told one of the sectional meetings. Dr. Rice said that if play is to do its part in preparing for adult problems it must teach the child not to be "a quitter, a cry-baby, cocky in victory or vindictive in defeat." It should be social, increasingly complicated with clearly defined rules, and teach the participant that joy is gained by the game, not merely by victory.

Not all the changes in the last six years in rural America have been losses, stated Edmund De S. Brunner of Teachers' College, Columbia University, at another sectional meeting. A survey of 140 carefully selected identical village-centered agricultural communities, Mr. Brunner said, show that the area of village service has increased or held its own during the depression, and friendly relations between villager and farmer have been cemented. The village school is increasingly serving farm children, more than half the high school and more than one third the elementary school enrollment being drawn from the open country.

The number of schools with adult education offerings on their regular budgets has doubled and a considerable number also were co-operating in the emergency adult education program.

Marjorie Shuler

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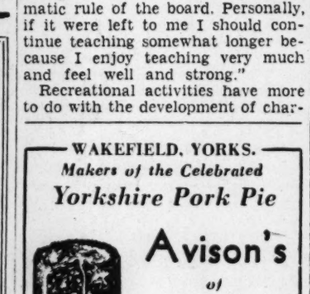
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Leaders in Education

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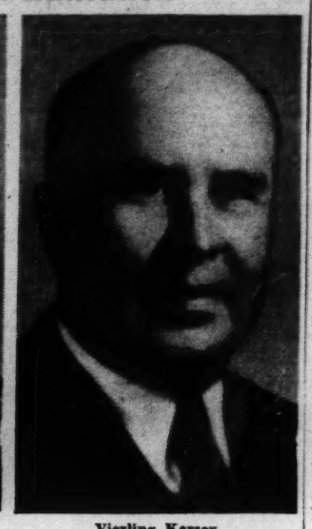

Vierling Kersey
New Superintendent for Los Angeles City School Districts

Kersey Becomes Chief Of Los Angeles Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Succeeding another native son as administrator of one of the nation's largest school systems, Vierling Kersey left his post as state superintendent of public instruction to become superintendent of the enlarged city school district here on Feb. 1.

Mr. Kersey graduated from Los Angeles Polytechnic High School and entered the state normal school. He began his teaching career in the Seventh Street Elementary School in January, 1911. While working up in the system, he took time to earn the degree of bachelor of arts at U. S. C., awarded in 1916. He was a school principal and then assistant superintendent of schools, a job he held until 1929, when he succeeded William J. Cooper as state superintendent.

Meanwhile the school system grew to include 1095 square miles, as compared with the city's 451 square miles, an area large enough to include the municipalities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, and Pittsburgh.

Dexter Takes Office As State School Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Declaring himself "liberal enough to guarantee progress, conservative enough to assure stability," Dr. Walter F. Dexter has taken up his duties as state superintendent of public instruction in California. Dr. Dexter succeeds Vierling Kersey, new superintendent of Los Angeles school department at $12,000 a year. The state position pays $5000.

Dr. Dexter graduated from Penn College, Iowa, in 1916, received his master of arts degree at Columbia University, entered Harvard University in 1919, and in 1921 received both a master of education degree and a doctor of education degree, one of the first five issued at Cambridge. Before assuming the presidency of Whittier in 1923, he taught at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., in Franklin College, and at the University of Virginia.

Governor Merriam has appointed Verne S. Landreth, former president of Miramonte junior college, executive secretary.

Uniform Narcotic Law Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

cumstance of the conference was the refusal of the American delegate to sign the convention when it was completed. The delegate regarded the convention as containing many desirable provisions, but held that, as drawn, it was "far below the advanced plane now occupied by America." This same delegate held China responsible for producing more than 12,000 tons of opium a year, or more than 90 per cent of the world's output. He points to another survey showing that what is accounted the "world's need" of narcotic drugs for medical purposes in 1936 was:

Morphine, 10.77 tons; heroin, 1.02 tons; and cocaine, 4.95 tons.

In 1934 and 1935 about 50 of the illicit factories were suppressed. These included 37 in China, four in Darien, one in Hong Kong, four in Turkey, and one each in Greece, Bulgaria, France, and the United States. Because of smuggling of poppy and coco products from illicit factories in the Far East, the situation is one of the problems of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations.

Nations yet to subscribe to the 1931 convention are Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Albania, Denmark, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Sa'udi Arabia, and Iceland. It is important for Yugoslavia to ratify this convention, Colonel Hobson declares, because of its acreage in poppy, used in various parts of the world for manufacture of morphine and other alkaloids. On the whole, he finds the legitimate manufacture and trade in drugs under "effective control." Meanwhile, by his indication, China remains the center of the illicit business; and there the problem is being solved under a four-point program launched in 1934:

1. Laws against the manufacture, sale and use of narcotic drugs.
2. Measures for the suppression of opium production — immediate prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy plant in the interior provinces and gradual reduction in the border provinces.
3. Rehabilitation centers.
4. Education.

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German-Polish Trade Pact Aims At Price Fixing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 23—A new German-Polish trade agreement signed at Warsaw Saturday and announced here today marks an important advance toward stabilization of commercial relations between these neighbors during the coming two years.

The new agreement, which is an extension of the trade treaty of Nov 4, 1935, should, it is confidently declared here, give German-Polish trade much better opportunity for developing normally. It is certainly in marked contrast to the previously strained conditions and affords practical proof of the permanence and stability of the Polish-German policy.

For Better Markets

Among the more important features of the present treaty are concessions in customs duties and provision for mutually improved markets. Through establishment of a central organization for buying wood, it is anticipated that prices can be established especially with co-operation of the new price-fixing system.

Owing to foreign exchange scarcity, the value of interstate trade has hitherto been decided by monthly negotiations so as to keep the balance in foreign payments on either side within certain prescribed limits. Now such arrangements will be made quarterly.

Cinema Increase

German film manufacturers also hope to find a wider opening in Poland under the new agreement, since instead of 278 kilograms, 1250 kilograms of cinema reels will be allowed to come into that country.

Germany stands second in Poland's trade, coming after England. The annual trade turnover between these two states hitherto has been about 150,000,000 zloty, which it is now hoped to increase.

Within the framework of this agreement are two arrangements between the Free City of Danzig and Poland for two years. One lays down the conditions for Danzig's participation in Polish exports to Germany and the other is a clearing arrangement between Danzig and Warsaw.

Senate Committee Votes To Accept Mellon Gift

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Senate Building Committee has now approved proposed acceptance of the Mellon Art Collection by the Government.

The committee stipulated that works of artists not necessarily meeting the standard of those in the collection might be shown temporarily in the $10,000,000 structure planned to house the gift of Andrew Mellon, financier and former Treasury Secretary. The value of the collection has been estimated at $50,000,000.

New Plan for Strong Poland Rouses Extremist Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Feb. 23—The Government is undismayed by the decidedly cool reception accorded to Col. Adam Koc in his efforts to rebuild a new Government party pledged in the words of his radiocast Sunday, "to consolidation of all constructive forces of the Polish nation."

Colonel Koc, who is a former president of the Bank of Poland, was asked almost a year ago by Marshal Smigly-Rydz to draw up a plan for the development of Poland along nationalist lines, "intelligently conceived and suited to Polish interests." In its present form, however, it is widely regarded as too vague.

Negotiations to Follow

It is expected, therefore, that Sunday's announcement will be followed by negotiations with various opposition groups with a view to finding out which are sufficiently constructively minded to link their fortunes with the present Government, thus ensuring the enlarged measure of public support which Marshal Smigly-Rydz is understood to require.

It is these negotiations, rather than Sunday's preliminary announcement, which are considered the crux of the present phase of Polish politics.

Colonel Koc's radiocast gave six points as the basis of the new platform.

The 1935 constitution, which drastically limits the powers of Parliament in relation to those of the executive, must, he said, continue to be enforced.

Efforts of the nation must be concentrated on defense and to this end all political strife must be put aside.

Religious Tolerance

The Roman Catholic church must be protected, but tolerance toward all other creeds should be continued on the basis of the existing Constitution. Alien economic and social doctrines must be rejected—and these apparently include fascism as well as communism. Private property and individualism must continue, but the state must have the right to regulate production, particularly in respect of industries needed for defense purposes. Finally, alien influences pressing on the political or social life of Poland must be eliminated. The final point is understood to refer to the Jewish problem.

Colonel Koc disassociated himself from acts of violence against the Jews, but added, 'We recognize that the instinct of legitimate self-defense of our culture and efforts of our people toward economic independence are natural, particularly as we live in a period of economic and financial difficulty."

Jewish Question

Colonel Koc's references to Jews are too moderate for him to expect the National Democratic Party to adhere to the new program. This party, which has lately been growing, in fact is strongly anti-Semetic and tends toward Fascism.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz's own leanings are to seek an alliance with the Peasant Party, if the difficulty which arises from the fact that its leader, Vincent Witos, is in exile can be overcome.

In addition to giving a broad outline of the new platform, Colonel Koc announced various measures for improving the lot of farmers and peasants. He also proposes to reduce excessive imports and to increase imports.

Compton Stresses Engineering Value In Social Planning

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23 (AP)—Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, called on government agencies yesterday to rely more on engineers in planning their social progress.

Dr. Compton was the chief speaker at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Johns Hopkins University school of engineering.

He listed as the main aims of the National Administration the provision of work for the unemployed, protection against disasters, conservation of natural resources, better housing, better distribution, and a higher standard of living.

Dr. Compton called the proposed shelter belt of trees "a grand emotional gesture," but impracticable.

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Glider Lands Mail From Plane In Daytona Beach Experiment

News in Aviation

Daytona Beach, scene of many automobile racing experiments, recently witnessed a pioneering attempt in the landing of a glider laden with mail from another plane.

Towed from Jacksonville, the glider, piloted by Charles Abel, was cut loose when it arrived over Daytona Beach and made a successful landing in a roped-off area. It carried a passenger, as well as 500 special cachets for the local postoffice.

The trip was described by glider pilot and passenger as safe but very rough, the greatest thrill occurring when the glider was cut from the owing plane and circled down to the beach. The glider was so light that it was necessary for it to be held by a small ground crew to prevent its blowing away. A large crowd was on hand to witness the flight and school children were dismissed to see it.

While there is no practical use for towed gliders at present, mail for intermediate points may be handled on through flights by this method. A parallel is the system of railway post offices aboard mail cars which route and throw off mail at intermediate points even though the train does not stop.

Mid-Pacific Airport

Under a blazing equatorial sun, approximately 4000 miles from the American mainland, 12 men on treeless, barren Howland Island are engaged in the United States' most remote WPA project.

If their present work schedule is followed, by April 1 they will have scraped the flat, sun-baked surface of Howland Island to form a two-mile long, half-mile wide airport for land planes.

Howland Island is about 1200 miles southwest of Hawaii and is one of three equatorial islands which have been under United States observation for the past three years as possible stepping stone along an air route to Australia and New Zealand.

Announcement that WPA funds had been designated for construction of an airport on Howland was made officially Jan. 14, the day after the United States coast guard cutter William J. Duane sailed from Honolulu with WPA workers, tractors, and other heavy duty equipment for the project.

When the Duane reached Howland, mountainous seas were crashing against the island's coral shores. Experienced coast guardsmen, assisted by soldiers from army posts in Hawaii, undertook the task of ferrying the tractors and supplies ashore piece by piece. Three times sturdy surfboats were tossed end over end in the treacherous waves. Fortunately, however, no valuable material was lost.

After a satisfactory landing had been effected, workers immediately began the airport project under personal supervision of Robert M. Campbell, representative of the Bureau of Air Commerce. Mr. Campbell will remain on the island until the work is completed.

Upon return of the Duane to Honolulu Feb. 6, Richard B. Black, field representative of the Department of the Interior, announced completion of the airport project was tentatively scheduled for April 1. Mr. Black is administrator of Baker, Jarvis, and Howland islands and maintains offices in Honolulu. He makes periodic trips to the islands to supervise maintenance of "colonies" on each of the islands.

Woman Gives the Answers

Women often won't fly, not because they are afraid, but because of their lack of knowledge of what air travel offers. And because they sometimes don't know any other woman of whom they can ask the information, they miss this thrilling type of transportation.

But one woman saw that answering these questions for women might make a job for her and so she went to United Air Lines, outlined her plan, and got the job. She is Miss Helen Stansbury, one of the few women air traffic officials in the United States.

Miss Stansbury, recently in Boston at the New England traffic office of United, was specific on feminine "ignorance." What she meant was that women, especially those with babies or young children or those who are able to "get about" a bit, want to know such things as, "Can I take my baby along?" or "Can I wear a nice afternoon dress?"

Answering these and scores of other questions that women prefer to ask of another woman is part of Miss Stansbury's job. Coupled with it is the work of contacting a "field" scattered from Boston to San Diego and Washington, D. C., to Vancouver, B. C. This means that Miss Stansbury flies thousands of miles monthly, daily meets and talks before women's clubs, professional groups, farm and home organizations, in fact anywhere her type of modern information is useful or needed.

Incidentally, she was "all aglow" over United's luxury "Skylounge" service between New York and Chicago, the only extra-fare plane in the United States. She, in fact, has had a finger in some of the services that it contains. The "Skylounge's" swivel chairs, foot rests, binoculars for sight-seeing, typewriters, linen and silver with hot meals are, she believes, a long way from the days when passengers literally sat on mail bags for the thrilling privilege of flying across the country. And these comforts are the things she says will help to make her job easier selling the advantages of flying to women.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Bermuda

Hamilton: Masonic Hall, Reid Street, 9 p. m., March 5.

England

Lancashire

Manchester (Fourth Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7.30 p. m., March 12.
Rochdale (Third Church): Church Edifice, Smith Street, 7.30 p. m., March 9.

Staffordshire

West Bromwich: Town Hall, 7.30 p. m., March 8.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Second Church): St. George's Hall, 3 p. m., March 7.
Todmorden: Town Hall, 7.30 p. m., March 13.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., March 2.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., March 5.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 5.
Los Angeles (Twenty-second Church): Odd Fellows' Hall, Beach and One Hundred and Second Streets, Watts, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., March 1.
Morgan Hill: Grammar School Auditorium Monterey Street and Dianna Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.
Pomona: Pomona High School Auditorium, Holt and San Antonio Avenues, 8 p. m., March 2.
Redlands: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.
San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E at Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 4.
San Fernando: Methodist Recreation Hall, Third Street and Maclay Avenue, 8 p. m., March 5.
Santa Monica: Criterion Theater, 1315 Third Street, 12.10 p. m., March 5.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8.15 p. m., March 2.
Stamford: Burdick Junior High School, Forest Street, 8.15 p. m., March 1.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 2.

Florida

Daytona Beach: The Auditorium, 610 Auditorium Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 5.
De Land: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., February 28.
Eustis: Eustis Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, Market and State Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 5.
St. Augustine: Arsenal Auditorium, St. Frances and Marine Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
Sarasota: Mira Mar Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.

Georgia

Valdosta: Ritz Theater Building, 3:30 p. m., February 28.

Illinois

Chicago: (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 5.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., March 4.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road at Elm Place, 8 p. m., March 1.

Massachusetts

Cambridge (Organization at Radcliffe College): Agassiz House Theater, 8 p. m., March 2.
Hingham: Hingham High School Auditorium, Central Street, 3:30 p. m., February 28.
New Bedford: New Bedford High School Auditorium, County Street, 8 p. m., March 1.
Newton: Newton Center Woman's Club, 8 p. m., March 4.

Michigan

Adrian: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 4.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 2.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.

Mississippi

Laurel: Arabian Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., March 3.

Nebraska

Kearney: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.

New Jersey

Maplewood: Columbia High School, Parker Avenue and Valley Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 28.
Princeton: Princeton High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
Westwood: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

New Mexico

Clovis: Hotel Clovis Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 2.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p.m., March 1. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

North Carolina

Southern Pines: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Masonic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Frederick: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.
Sapulpa: Sapulpa High School Auditorium, East Dewey Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 2.
Scranton: Church Auditorium, 520 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.
Dallas (First Church): Church Edifice, Browder and Cadiz Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
Eastland: First Baptist Church Auditorium, Lamar and Plumber Streets, 8 p. m., March 1.
Harlingen: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Houston (Fourth Church): City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.
Temple: Church Edifice, Second Street and Downs Avenue, 8 p. m., March 4.

Virginia

Hampton: Langley Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on March 7, 14; April 4, 11; May 2, 9; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.
New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Feb. 28; Brooklyn, Second Church, March 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, First Church, April 4, 11, 18, 25.
Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 21, April 18, May 16.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Feb. 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 28; March 14, 28; April 11, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 28, March 28, April 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Feb. 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

World in Tune

All Time is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Feb. 28

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy Band: "Messages to Hungarians Abroad"; music. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Paris—1 p. m.—Concert. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.68meg.
Rome—1:20 p. m.—Varied program from Italian stations. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—The World's Week, by Volney D. Hurd, City Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—"A Soviet Schoolteacher at the Microphone"; questions and answers; Soviet girl pianist. RAN, 31.2m, 9.5meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—Recital by Empire Artists. GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Amateur Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:10 p. m.—"This is England"; talks. GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Vancouver—11 p. m.—"Sweet and Low." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Monday, March 1

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5:00 p. m.—"To the memory of Karl Schurz." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Rome—6:00 p. m.—News in English; opera. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Review of Week; "The Factory School System"; marching songs. RAN, 31.2m, 9.5meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Alice in Wonderland." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Schenectady—8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—10:10 p. m.—"Ezra Pitt and Elmer Come to London." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Winnipeg—11:30 p. m.—"Adventuring in Poetry." CJRO, 48.7m., 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, March 2

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News" W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6:00 p. m.—News in English; band concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Cumberland Crack." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Schenectady—6:35 p. m.—"Short Wave Mail Bag." W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Venezuelan Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:52 p. m.—"Monologues in Melody." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—10:20 p. m.—News in English. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Saskatoon—11:00 p. m.—"Old Time Frolic." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Wednesday, March 3

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—Re-radiocast of selected subjects. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Hughie Green and his Gang." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—"From Nomad Herdsmen to Soviet Collective Settlements"; Soviet Opinion and World Affairs. RAN, 31.2m, 9.5meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Work of the Hitler Youth." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Schenectady—8:00 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Popular Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:35 p. m.—"Food for Thought." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7 meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Winnipeg—11:30 p. m.—Woodwind Duo. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, March 4

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5:00 p. m.—"The German Artist and the Progress of Time." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Songs of the North." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Musical program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Schenectady—7:30 p. m.—Science Forum. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"German Song in U. S. A." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9 p. m.—Imperial Orchestra, YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:15 p. m.—"The Music Hall Boys and the Rhythm Sisters." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Toyko—12 midnight—"Overseas Program. JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
Winnipeg—12:30 a. m.—"Hawaiian Nights." CJRO, 48 7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Friday, March 5

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79mc.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. Concert. "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—"Collective Farmers"; songs. RAN, 31.2m, 9.5meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—Program on Australia. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Paper Mill." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Vancouver—10:30 p. m.—"I Cover the Waterfront." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.
Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Pittsburgh—12 midnight—"Messages to the Far North." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, March 6

Boston—3 p. m.—"European Post Box." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79 meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations quarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO. 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:55 p. m.—"Suggestions for Your Book List." GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"O These Women!" DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:20 p. m.—The Royal Navy v The Army. GSD, 25.5m, 11.7meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Pittsburgh—12 midnight—"Messages to the Far North." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.
Leithbridge—12:30 a. m.—"The Sport Week." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRK, 25.5m, 11.72meg

Los Angeles Marks Gain for Year In Playground Safety

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Perkey Grows Up

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Three

Perkey was alone in the forest. He had strayed away again. Everything seemed different, yet it was as it had always been. Trees and bushes stood up, tall and dark. He scarcely noticed the silent things. He wasn't careful where he walked. He didn't care, so long as he was going places and all alone. His heart beat fast. He would see as much as he could and eat as many crickets as he could catch, for soon he must return home.

Happy voices made him forget everything but the joy of being in the forest. The whole place was his to do in as he pleased. Crickets chirped; tiny creatures scurried under dry brush, peered from hiding and watched the little skunk as he searched in the leaves and grass.

An owl screeched a warning. Perkey jerked up his tail. He waited. Cicadas clung to the sides of limbs and were silent. Small forest creatures scuddled for cover or flattened themselves right where they were. Even the whispering wind seemed to stand still. Suddenly the forest noises hummed on, now louder, now soft and low. The merry voices picked themselves up right where they had left off.

Perkey lowered his tail and walked on. He knew it was no use trying to find the Man House where his mother had gone. He twisted in and out of shadows, through bushes and back into the open darkness. The little skunk's tail hung low, it was too short to touch the ground. As long as there is no apparent danger near by, skunks walk with their tails down, often dragging the ground. But when danger comes, up goes the tail high over the back, a signal and a warning.

Alone in the Forest

Hiding crickets always managed to hop away from Perkey's eager mouth. Pretty soon he began to tire of this sport; he was lonesome too. The shadows weren't nearly so tempting as they had been. Somehow, the excitement of being alone in the forest had lost its flavor. With no brothers and sisters to tease, no one to call him back, no one to stroke his shoulder, gently, the forest was all at once too big. He tried to retrace his steps. He sniffed and searched for a familiar trail that would take him home. He waddled here, sniffed there, eager and anxious. The more excited he became, the farther up the mountain he waddled. Nothing was familiar any more. Everything seemed to jeer at him.

Perkey called. He squeaked. He grunted. No familiar voice answered. He didn't cry. He just sat back on his haunches to think things out for himself.

That was where a hungry coyote found him. Even though the sly creature made no unusual sound, Perkey heard him. He scrambled to his feet, tail straight up. He sniffed.

Faintly he remembered having smelled that musty odor, that odd scent some place. The little fellow galloped under the bushes and peeped out. He wasn't afraid, but his mother had frisked him away that other time. He was too excited now to try to protect himself with his spray gun. He knew he could use it and send the thing away, if it came any nearer, but he wasn't going to wait for it to come very near.

The Coyote Follows

He listened a while longer, peering from the bushes. When he could see no danger, smell no danger, he walked out into the open, sniffed and searched, then went on his way. He soon forgot the musty odor.

Perkey wended his way farther up the mountainside. He might have been more anxious had he known that the hungry old coyote was following him.

Unaware of the hidden danger, the little skunk walked on, scratching here and there. High up in a tree, a small owl softly ho-hooed to his mate. Perkey heard and cocked his ears. He jerked his tail straight up and stood very still, listening, waiting. The hungry coyote sneaked along, almost crawling on the ground. He was sure now that he would catch him a good dinner.

Just as he was ready to grab his unsuspecting victim, a katydid merrily sang out, "Katy did, Katy did." Perkey heard and galloped to the tree to try to catch the singing insect. He looked up, but couldn't get the creature. He couldn't climb the tree; he belonged to the common skunk family, they are grubbers or ground animals. The coyote knew this, and made ready to pounce on Perkey if he would only stand still long enough for him to get a quick hold on the back of the skunk's neck.

Round and round the tree went Perkey, scratching at the bark and making squeaking, grunting noises. The katydid hushed its song. Perkey stopped clawing at the bark, but continued to walk around and around. The little skunk soon tired of trying to get the merry katydid. If he couldn't have this one, he would find another. Off he waddled, now galloping, now stopping to scratch in the brush, but always moving.

The coyote flipped his long ears backward, then forward, listening. He didn't want Mother Skunk, nor any other skunk to take him by surprise.

A Surprise for Coyote

The sly creature tried to keep on the windward side of Perkey and, at the same time, to listen for the approach of another skunk or some other danger that might slip up on him from behind. Each time he made ready to grab his prey, it moved away.

Perkey sauntered along, his tail cocked high, ready to defend himself. He sniffed and searched with an awareness unusual for one so young and inexperienced.

Soon he came to a leaning tree stump carefully he scratched all around it. He listened. Faintly from the middle of the stump came the drowsy chirping of a sleepy-headed cricket.

Up the stump went Perkey. He must find and catch this insect, for by now the little fellow was very hungry. He forgot everything but the cricket he would soon be munching. He tore at the decaying bark, pulling and tugging and scratching.

Suddenly and without warning, a large brown scorpion, disturbed from his resting place, flipped up its tail ready to sting Perkey on the front paw. The little skunk jerked back in surprise and before he knew what had happened, he was tumbling head over heels. With a thud he landed on the ground.

Instantly the air was filled with skunk smell. Perkey had used his spray gun without knowing how and when he did it. He had released the amber colored musky smelling liquid that was kept tightly folded away in pockets under the muscles, one on each side, at the base of his tail.

All of this happened so quickly that the coyote was taken by surprise. He had no time to get out of the way. The full force of the spray landed on his hind legs. He shook himself and suddenly made a leap. With a quick side-long snap of his narrow jaws, he made a grab. Unfortunately for him, Perkey snapped first, throwing his sour spray right in the coyote's eyes.

The little fellow scrambled out of the way as fast as he could. He ran with a speed that surprised his own conceited self. Though he was leaving the strong, bad smell behind, he kept on in a running trot. His only thought was to get away from that dreadful creature that had almost caught him.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Both Photographs by Courtesy of Carl Hagenbeck's Tierpark, Stellingen, Hamburg

The Lilliputian Village in Hagenbeck's Park, Hamburg, Germany, and Some of the Villagers

A Tiny Village Small Folk

In Hagenbeck's park, near Hamburg, Germany, is a little village which all children love to visit.

The houses are exactly like the real grown-up peasant homes in the Black Forest, except that they are so tiny that only the smallest inhabitants can live in them. There is a miniature grocery store in the village, and a little guest house, and a wonderful fairylike castle with a baby pond in front of it; and up on a hill at one end is a pretty little white-towered church with a pebbly path leading to the door, bordered with little pink, blue and white flowers and tiny spruce trees.

Round the hill is a fine wire fence, separating it from the village, because, strange as it may seem, the small inhabitants simply won't promise to leave the flowers alone. Every day they come to the fence and poke their noses through, and look and look at the lovely things on the other side, as if their own pleasant lawns and roads and diminutive white milestones were not sufficiently attractive.

Three Families

Although there seem to be so many inhabitants in the village there are actually only three families living there. They call themselves, "Family B," "Family G. P.," and "Family B. D.," which stands for Bunnies, Guinea Pigs, and Bantum Ducks.

Each family has numbers of aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews and cousins, and if you try to count them they scamper about, some hiding under the shrubs, or diving into the baby pond.

The members of Family B. D. have glorious swims before breakfast, and are always so thirsty that they sip the water as they go, lifting their golden heads to say "Thank you!" Then they step out onto the bank to dry themselves in the sunshine, like so many yellow balls of fluffy wool.

When it gets dark Emil, the big night watchman, goes on his rounds to see that all the little village people are in bed. Sometimes one or other of the frolicsome children tries to escape his watchful eye, and even scrambles under the eaves of a sloping roof where there are splendid hiding places. But Emil knows their little tricks, and telling them it is time to go to sleep hurries them into their various houses, making sure that the doors are tightly shut.

When Bedtime Comes

After the exciting things they have been doing during the day, they are generally quite ready to cuddle up close together, snug and warm, until they hear the birds twittering and singing outside, and the thud-thud of Emil's big boots coming along the sandy pathway. Then, one after another, the tiny doors are flung wide open, the sun calls, "Good morning, little folk!" and out they tumble onto the soft, green grass.

They are always hungry, these tiny villagers, and group themselves into families to watch for their very special friends, Charlie and Mickey Mouse, with their little cart. Charlie is a very small man, and Mickey Mouse is a little donkey.

Something for Everyone

The cart is always full of tiny bags of corn for the B. D.'s, and bunches of carrots and fresh greens for the B's and G. P.'s. It also brings sweets for the children who have come to see the Lilliputian Village and to join in the special festival that is held each Wednesday in the park, where the German boys and girls play games and dance with the children from other lands, and dress up like Indians and cowboys and ride the Shetland ponies.

Mother Brown Rabbit often draws the members of her large families round her to tell them about kind Carl Hagenbeck who loved animals in the right way and planned the beautiful park for them to live in.

Two of the Shetland Ponies That Take Part in the Festivals

All the furry ears stand up straight, and the wee noses twitch and wriggle at a great rate as the Bunny children listen to Mother Brown. But in the middle of it comes the sound of tiny hoofs on the roadway, and there, sure enough, is Micky Mouse trotting round the corner, and off scamper the tiny folk to see what good things Charlie has brought for them.

Now It's Time to Read

Book Reviews

When the Sheriff put Goodman and his Dame off their little farm because they could not pay their taxes, they started off along the King's Highway, followed by Madame Pepper, their big black cat, and Mustard, their little red-brown terrier, not knowing at all where they were going.

Goodman and his Dame lived in England in the time of King Edward the Sixth, who reigned nearly 400 years ago. The roads then were not of asphalt or pavement as they are now, and when the travelers had tramped through the thick dust for all of one day they were glad to stop beneath a huge oak tree to spend the night.

It was a wonderful tree; it stood in the exact center of the road in the middle of a green island where daisies and clover grew. It was one of the largest oak trees in all of King Edward's England. Its branches grew low and stretched so far that they shaded the dusty road on each side and it was all a-twitter with the notes of small birds.

When the Goodman looked up into the tree, he said "Dame, we have found our home!" And they had. Not only the Dame, but Madame Pepper and Mustard were glad too.

In "The Oak Tree House," by Katharine Gibson, you may read of the cunning house the Goodman built on the lower branches of the tree and how cleverly he fitted it up for the Dame and himself—with Madame Pepper's mat on one side of the door, next the spinning wheel, and Mustard's rug on the other side of the door by the tool bench.

The King comes into the story too, for the Goodman and the Dame were able to render him a service when Jock, his messenger, was chased by highwaymen. This is a charming tale and the book is just the right size for small hands to hold easily. It is printed in clear attractive type with many pleasant illustrations.

* * *

Did you ever stand at a window and make stories about the people who went by? That was a little bit what Jacques Martin did from the concierge's window of his home in Paris; at least he watched all the passersby closely and said "Bonjour" politely to everyone whom he knew. The story is told in "Jacques at the Window," by Sybil Emerson.

Among those who went by the window was Mister Tournesol, whose name meant Sunflower, and who sometimes took Jacques for a walk to the spitting turtle fountain; and there was Mademoiselle Janvier, whose name meant January, who had once been a lady's maid in England. And there was Patsy Anne, a little American girl who was visiting her aunt, an artist, on the top floor front.

Jacques and Patsy Anne became good friends and had some exciting adventures, almost getting locked in when the gates of the Luxembourg Gardens were closed for the night. They had some fine times sailing boats on the pond too.

* * *

Two fine new books of unusual folk tales are among those we have enjoyed this month. "Tales from a Finnish Tupa," by James Cloyd Bowman and Margery Bianco; and "Albanian Wonder Tales," by Post Wheeler, are collections of ancient hero tales, folk lore, fairy stories and fables of Finland and Albania. Many were translated from original sources, others were told the authors from memory by old story tellers.

Among the Finnish tales are "The Ship That Sailed by Land and Sea," "Hidden Laiva or The Golden Ship," "The Girl Who Sought Her Nine Brothers," "The Two Pine Cones," "Finland's Greatest Fisherman," "The Mouse that Turned Tailor," "The Rabbit's Self-Respect" and many others. This book is profusely illustrated. The Albanian collection includes "The Man Who Understood the Speech of Animals," "The Boy Who Was Fated to Be a King," "The Princess Who Had the Silver Tooth" and several others.

* * *

The lively amusing characters in Frank Stockton's fanciful stories are with us again in twelve of his tales which children today enjoy as keenly as their parents and grandparents did when they first appeared.

Republished under the title "The Reformed Pirate," are twelve tales selected from three of Mr. Stockton's earlier volumes, "The Floating Prince," "Ting-a-ling Tales," and "The Queen's Museum." Among the newly published stories are "The Castle of Bim," "How the Aristocrats Sailed Away," "The Beeman of Orn," and "Christmas Before Last; or the Fruit of the Fragile Palm."

* * *

For a short time before there was a railroad across the entire United States or telegraph wires strung from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, important letters were carried over a fast route by the Pony Express. "Jerry and the Pony Express," by Sanford Tousey, is a fine story of a small boy on a western ranch who watched the building of the Pony Express station not far from his home and who made friends with some of the riders.

Jerry planned to be an express rider too when he grew up, but the telegraph came too quickly and important messages hummed over its wires instead of being tucked into the pockets of the express rider's mochila. Less important mail went by slower stagecoaches and soon, on the old pony express station went up a sign which said "Clear Creek Postoffice." This is a picture book, with many illustrations in colors.

* * *

The new "Mother Goose," edited by William Rose Benét, is a collection of those rhymes which have lasted longest and are best known on both sides of the world, presented in their most popular versions. This is a large book which you must set comfortably on a table to read; but the rhymes are printed in large type, the illustrations are very gay, and it is delightful to meet so many of our old favorites all together. Many of the pictures are in colors. E. C.

* * *

It is a good thing that someone has come at last to champion the cause of the much abused dragon. In "The Man Who Caught the Wind," Margaret Gibbs tells of so many nice dragons that one's feelings toward them completely change.

There is Adolphus, for instance, whose greatest ambition was to be Somebody's Special Dragon, and who left his lonely cave in the mountains to look for an understanding person to be friends with; and Flaps, who longed for peace and plenty and who found it after rescuing Princess Nicolette from the cruel Sir Brian de Snatchem; and Helpful Horace who lit the kitchen fire every morning by blowing flames onto the wood and coals; and Launcelot the Stowaway who saved the ship; and Roland who befriended the poor old fiddler by flying with him across a river.

There are other tales, too, about a pixie who found a Snoodle's egg, and a fairy who loved his Iddy-Umty tree, and a gnome who grew a Squirely bush, and the littlest imp who went to school to learn Mathmagics and Spellery.

These deliciously humorous stories have been told over the radio during the Children's Hour in England. Now, in book form, with excellent illustrations by May Smith, they can be read and re-read again and again. D. A. L.

The Oak Tree House, by Katharine Gibson. Pictures by Vera Bock. New York: Longman's, Green and Co. $1.50.

Jacques at the Window, by Sybil Emerson. Illustrated by the author. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.50.

Tales From a Finnish Tupa, by Dr. James Cloyd Bowman and Margery Bianco, from a translation by Aili Kolehmainen. Illustrated by Laura Bannon. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co. $2.50.

Albanian Wonder Tales, by Post Wheeler. Illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co. $2.

The Reformed Pirate, by Frank Stockton. Illustrated by Reginald Birch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Jerry and the Pony Express, by Sanford Tousey. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.

Mother Goose, by William Rose Benét. Illustrated by Roger Duvoisin. New York: The Heritage Press. $3.75.

The Man Who Caught the Wind, and other stories from the Children's Hour, by Margaret Gibbs. London: Chapman and Hall. 5s. net.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

W for Willie

Wee Willie Winkie runs through the town,
Upstairs and downstairs in his nightgown,
Tapping at the window, crying at the lock,
"All you children in your beds? Past 8 o'clock!"

Shadows at Night

I sat up in the moonlit night
And looked on the world below;
Bright, bright was the moonlight
On roof and tree and snow.

The very clouds were bright with light,
But dark the shadows ran
From eave and gable to the street,
Where ran a darker shape and fleet,
That was no kin to man.

Maybe it was a leopard black
That ran there like a line
With a stealthy tiger on its track?
No sound was there, no covered whine;
No cat to mew; no dog to bark,
Nothing but light, and heavy dark,
The street was still in the moonshine.

I was safe in my bed on high;
I looked no more through the window pane;
I bade the world and the moon good-by;
And I fell asleep again.

A. J. S.

A Pleasant Social Hour

Mary Jane took her two Patsy dolls to spend Sunday at her grandmother's, and was surprised to find some unopened packages waiting for her there. She unwrapped them carefully and found—two new dolls waiting to be played with.

After that, the afternoon was a very busy one for Mary Jane. First she showed the old dolls how to be gracious hostesses and welcome the new ones. They did this so nicely that it was fun to take pictures of them all together.

Above is one of the pictures Mary Jane took, with the help of some grownups in her family. How pleasant the dolls looked as they posed on the table near the candlesticks! Mary Jane must have felt well rewarded for her work in teaching them company manners.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

In Geneva's Student Center the Nations Are Friendly

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Maison Internationale

Student Center for Friendship and 'Entr'aide'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether it be summer or winter, when the tea bell sounds at Number 9 in the narrow Rue Calvin, students flock together from all quarters of Geneva. It is the hour of sociability, the hour to push aside the learned works on ancient and modern history, the treatises on plebiscites and mandates, and to emerge from the quiet chamber or cloistered library into the garden sunlight or glow of the drawing-room fire.

Here in the garden of the famous Madame de Staël, where the petals of the syringa flutter onto stones which, 1500 years ago, walled in the dwelling of Clothilde, wife of the Frankish king Clovis, residents of the Maison Internationale des Étudiants welcome their summer visitors from many lands. And, when the leaves have drifted over the ancient ramparts, over the red-roofed houses and across the blue Lake of Geneva, when the tourist population has thinned itself down to a few late vacationists, resident students at the "International House" and those members of the institute who live at neighboring pensions, gather around the hearth. While the tongue that ripples fluently through the room, to the tinkling accompaniment of teacups and silver, is French—Parisian French and French with a variety of foreign accents—half a dozen other languages may be caught by the alert ear, for German, Belgian, American, English, Scottish, Austrian, Italian, Spanish and other nationals enjoy the privileges at 9, Rue Calvin.

Important Contribution To Student Life

Launched less than a year ago this popular student center has become an important part of the life of young people desirous of broadening their acquaintance with people of other lands, of exchanging ideas on topics of international interest, and of meeting the distinguished persons who drop into the "Maison" of an afternoon. They have a unique opportunity here of chatting informally with members of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, delegates to conferences, and members of the staff of the International Labor Office.

Living accommodation in the house itself is limited, and the residents who apply are selected on the basis of their being "good hosts," for in addition to the need of a broad, international understanding and friendliness, an experiment has been begun which is a distinct innovation in a European student center. The name of this system, "entr'aide," implies a rather wider concept of the service than the familiar American college method known as "self-help." That a household of two or three dozen persons can be maintained harmoniously, joyously, with practically no domestic staff beyond such essential servants as a cook, is a source of wonder and admiration to visitors, especially to Europeans who have never before grasped the possibility of combining intellectual pursuits with the manual routine of a house.

Everybody Gives a Hand

In the words of Mrs. Ian Tullis, one of the directors, when paying a recent visit to the United States, "The American contribution has been to demonstrate that the center could be maintained at low cost by everybody's giving a hand. It is done with such pleasure too that every new student who comes immediately wishes to help. The housework and table service are divided. A young Hungarian woman, for example, has complete charge of the afternoon tea, engaging needed helpers and acting as hostess. Any afternoon from 10 to 50 guests may be found there. Since the house opened, more than 150 students have lived there for shorter or longer periods.

Luncheons and dinners have been given by the students to receive a large number of distinguished visitors. Delegates to the International Labor Conference, to the Assembly of the League of Nations, and to the World Youth Congress, to mention a few of the guests, have been entertained. Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, has been guest speaker at a luncheon.

Musicales, affording an opportunity to meet some of Europe's finest musicians, are sometimes arranged in the former salon of Madame de Staël—an apartment splendid with the gilded paneling and crystal chandeliers of Louis XVI. It was here that the famous eighteenth century writer, exiled from Paris, drew about her other writers and fellow opponents of Napoleon. Her father, Jacques Necker, was Finance Minister to Louis XVI of France. He and his brother built the house during the period of the French Revolution, and a descendant of the famous banking family of Geneva, M. Henri Necker made it possible for the students to occupy the premises.

Received With Enthusiasm

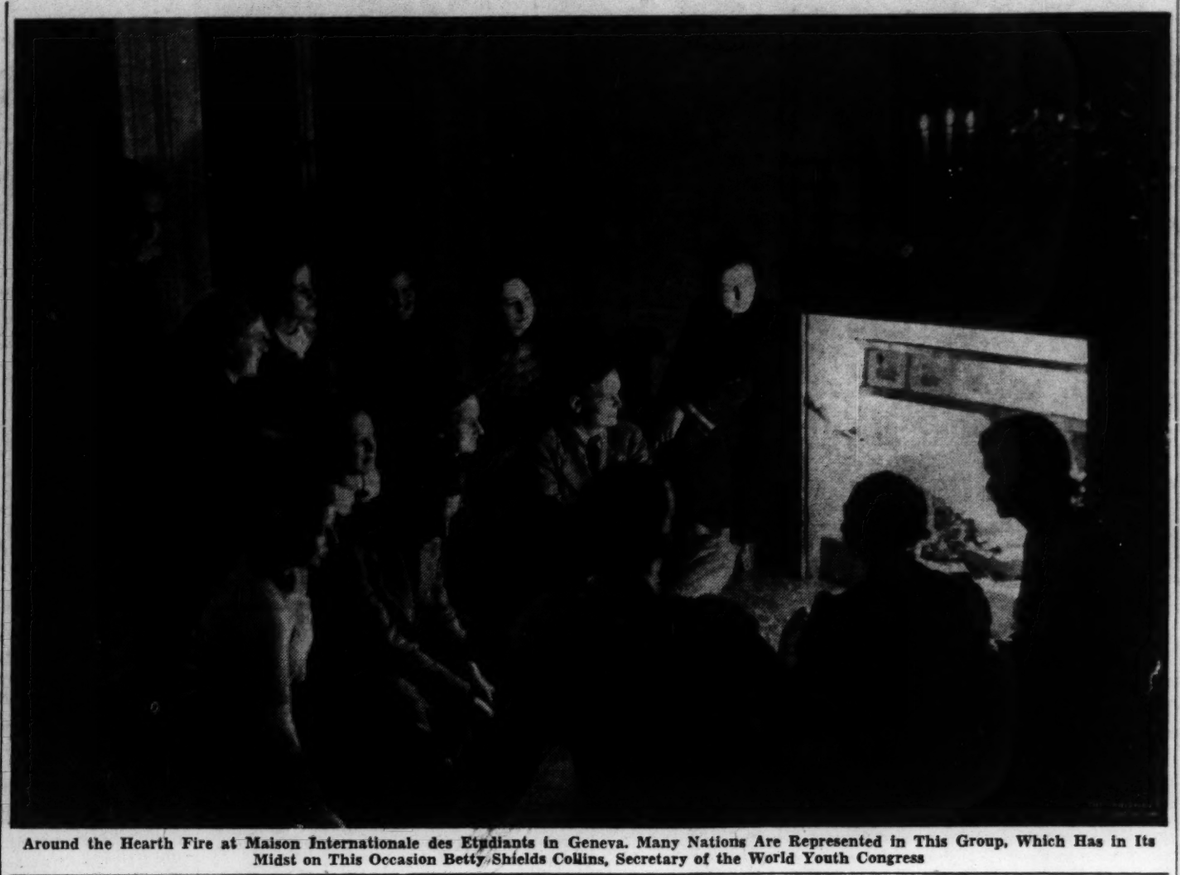
From its inception the center was received with enthusiasm by educational authorities at Geneva. Université de Genève made an appropriation to cover the rent. Leading citizens and residents of the international community assumed the management of the Maison Internationale des Étudiants, forming a committee of which Dr. Max Habicht, a member of the Legal Section of the League Secretariat, is chairman. M. Guillaume Fatio, a prominent Genevese banker, is vice-chairman. The honorary committee includes Paul Lachenal, commissioner of education of the Canton of Geneva; Albert Richard, Rector of the Université; William Rappard, director of the Graduate Institute of Higher International Studies; Mme. Charles Gautier of Geneva; Arthur Sweetser, American member of the League Secretariat; Manley O. Hudson, judge of the World Court; and Harry Edmonds, founder of International House, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ian Tullis of Deerfield, Massachusetts, were asked, when the center opened, to go and direct it, and Mrs. Tullis has just completed a tour of American colleges and universities, where she has been exhibiting a film of the student activities, at the Maison and arousing interest in the center as an example of co-operation between countries and also between generations, for age limits do not enter into the experiment at all.

Seeks to Make Project Self-Supporting

Her immediate object, Mrs. Tullis states, is to raise sufficient funds to enlarge the capacity of the house so that it will become self-supporting. She herself has had a most "international" kind of life, having been born in China, having spent her early girlhood in Korea and having attended school in Switzerland, at Lausanne, before she came to the United States to become a student at Smith College. Dr. William Allen Neilson, president of her Alma Mater has consented to be chairman of the American Committee for International House in Geneva. While in Washington recently Mrs. Tullis was invited to take luncheon with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was keenly interested in the center.

Mr. Tullis, a Canadian of Scottish birth, is a graduate of Stafford College, London. Subsequent to his wartime service in the British Navy he spent some years traveling in the interests of student affairs. Resident students at the Maison pay $45 a month for room and board. This, says Mrs. Tullis, includes three meals a day, afternoon tea—and free baths! Continental travelers know what that means. For a sum less than $2 a year any student in Geneva may become a member of the center, entitled to participate in the many activities and attend the special luncheons, teas and receptions which bring them into contact with men and women of world affairs. The committee includes, in addition to members of the faculty of the University, members of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Office, and the directors of the house, student representatives. Once a month they all meet in executive session.



Around the Hearth Fire at Maison Internationale des Etudiants in Geneva. Many Nations Are Represented in This Group, Which Has in Its Midst on This Occasion Betty Shields Collins, Secretary of the World Youth Congress

Experiments in Training for Citizenship

How Mount School Keeps Up to Date on World Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

Experiments in training for citizenship have for some time been tried at Mount School, an old-established Quaker school for girls at York. During the past year these experiments have developed considerably and the headmistress reports that most of the girls are today much more alive to international and social problems and much better informed about them than they were two years ago.

The social science subjects studied at this school are geography, economic and social history, economics and current events. Throughout the school the influence of geography on man's activities is stressed. An attempt is made to arrange the course so that a general knowledge of the world is obtained and the social aspect of the subject is always emphasized.

In economic history, though the period chosen for examination purposes is 1700 to 1914, no attempt is made to keep strictly to this period. The study of many questions is carried on up to the present year, and the girls are encouraged to use their own experience and knowledge in the discussion of present-day trends. Several girls have made their own investigations into some aspect of history. For instance, one made a study of the development of education in her own parish, and another enquired into the working of the National Farmers' Union.

In economics various related subjects, such as income tax, are studied and a great deal of free discussion is allowed. The application of economics to present-day problems, such as unemployment, particularly interests the older girls and some of them have carried on independent investigations during their holidays.

But it is in the subjects studied under the general heading "Current Events" that the greatest developments have taken place. Classes are arranged for the lower forms—children from 12 years of age upwards—as well as for the senior girls. An attempt is made to keep the children up to date on world affairs by giving them a simple summary of the week's happenings, and answering questions asked. Discussion follows and the lesson may develop in any direction. It has been interesting to notice that there is hardly a child in any of these classes who does not at some time find that she possesses information which is of value to the rest of the class.

Building On Particular Interests

On important international matters the children keep time-charts which are brought up to date every week. These are afterwards used in summarizing the matter to which they refer. Apart from this, note-taking is reduced to a minimum.

The headmistress has found that some classes are particularly interested in news about royalty and in the more sensational news. When this is so an attempt is made to turn that interest in a useful direction. When the children wanted to discuss the Hauptmann case, for instance, the talk was led on to the police system of America and the difficulties of governing a large collection of independent states. Interest in a royal wedding led to a discussion of the temporary increase in employment in many trades which resulted from it.

Another scheme which seems to be proving a success is to let each girl in turn choose a subject for a lesson and open the lesson herself with a short speech, which is followed by discussion. It is noticeable that each child is careful to select a subject in which she has access to special information, partly because she realizes the greater value of such a talk and partly because her special information gives her greater confidence in answering questions.

Their Choice of Subjects

When the pupils are left to choose their own subjects in this way it is found that the older children tend to concentrate on political matters—such as the attitude of Germany towards the Jews—and the younger children have a bias towards social subjects such as the need for slum clearance.

Still another plan that is being used from time to time is over a period of several weeks to carry on a discussion on some aspect of modern life. The increase in motor traffic was the subject of one of these discussions. First of all the children gave their own ideas about this. These ideas were collected in groups under three headings: (1) The increase in road accidents, with a survey of Mr. Hore-Belisha's work; (2) The effect of road competition on the railways, with a discusssion of the necessity of railways and their advantages and disadvantages as compared with automobiles; (3) The change-over from coal to oil, the sources of oil, unemployment in the coal industry, and the new possibilities in the manufacture of oil from coal. The subject was then discussed.

Newspapers are frequently used in this work, and sometimes a newspaper is analyzed page by page into type of news, amount of advertisements, and so on, a record being made of this for comparison with other newspapers. Or a whole lesson may be given up to newspaper reading, each girl choosing her own newspaper and summarizing articles that interest her.

Trends in Australian Education

Recasting Mathematics and Emphasizing Literature, Social Studies and Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

School curriculums should be reassessed as to the relative importance of the subjects taught, with a view to extending the time given to literature, social studies, art and music, and decreasing the time allotted to mathematics and formal grammar, according to G. A. Osborn of Victoria, who expressed this opinion at a conference of state education inspectors held here. Surely the time is ripe, Mr. Osborn maintained, to push mathematics from the dominating and all-important position it has occupied for so long in the elementary education system.

Viewed as A Language

New ideas about arithmetic, which he said could be used to help in the explanation of cultural subjects like music and art, were suggested by R. Middleton, a delegate from New South Wales. He did not think that less time should be spent on mathematics, but that mathematics of a different type should be taught. Color and sound have been reduced to wavelength and frequency, he pointed out, and educationists are seeking the aid of mathematics to solve their problems.

"A more general acceptance of the view that mathematics is a language would profoundly influence mathematical teaching," he went on. "Arithmetic has become a subject appealing more to the pupils' intelligence and depending less on memory. It is moving on to a higher intellectual level as an instrument for expressing ideas. Calculations are still important, but arithmetic is chiefly concerned with thought, number ideas and number relations."

Many aspects of the Australian education system came under review at the conference.

Fostering Love of Poetry

A lively consideration of the teaching of poetry was one of the high lights of the conference. "The love of literature and art and music," said Miss M. Farr, delegate from New South Wales, "is not a lesson to be learned, but a solace and a sanctuary in after life. If we want to train our children to sensitiveness to beauty in these things, we must let them acquire it by intimate contact before we trouble their minds with abstruse questions in examination. Children will much more readily respond to rhythm in poetry when it is read aloud to them by a teacher with an impressive and expressive voice than in learning by rote the rules of prosody. They should be encouraged to attempt originality, no matter how humble and ludicrous their efforts may be, and so achieve sympathy with the creative mind. This also applies to the study of pictures and music. Originality and individuality must be encouraged. We do not want to evolve precocious litle prigs quoting other people's opinions to please adult minds.

"It is impossible," she went on, "to be new-rich in culture, a growth as quiet, as steadily maturing, as those green lawns of the stately homes of England. Awareness to life, susceptibility to beauty in all its forms, more exaltation of spirit, and a refuge from despair and disillusionment — why can we not teach our children to find them in intellectual and aesthetic delights, rather than in those grosser pleasures that are the recourse of so many? Happy the child that is given these powers of refuge and recreation, that can reap the wealth locked away in the kingdom of the mind, the best that mankind has given to the world."

J. H. Williams of South Australia told the conference that if the teaching of poetry in schools is treated as a fact to be acquired, or a problem to be solved, the children will dislike it; treat it as an intellectual joy, however, and they will delight in it.

Speaking choirs have now been introduced into the schools in New South Wales. The children of each class compete, stressing the melody and modulation of the poet's words. Selected records of classical music, graded according to age, are played to them on gramophones until they become familiar with the composer's theme and style, and can voice a preference or appreciation, explained Miss Farr. Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker suite, Haydn's Toy Symphony, and many of the lighter and more whimsical works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, the charming little songs of Schubert and Brahms never fail to appeal.

Film on Typewriting

A detailed study of the motions used in typewriting is made in a film which has been produced by Prof. August Dvorak of the University of Washington under a project of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. An interesting portion of the short deals with the new keyboard developed by Professor Dvorak and Professor William E. Dealey.

Teachers of secretarial studies in New York City and employees of typewriter companies were invited to attend the recent showing of the picture at Long Island University.

Blacksmithing at a Yorkshire School

Time was when sloyd, manual training, or any school shop-work included making set things listed in textbooks or course-outlines, regardless of the child's special interests or any local emphasis. But shop-work in schools today has changed. At rural schools they are making rabbit hutches, milking stools and other things that seem important to farm children; while city children pore over automobile parts and airplane models. These boys who are learning blacksmithing are of the Goldthorpe Senior School at Barnsley, Yorkshire. The forge to them is a real link with life beyond the school walls, in an industrial section of England that contains large deposits of iron.

Young People and Politics

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most heartening trends (we hope it is a trend) in the ranks of young people today is that of turning to the study of government. Many American colleges have established schools of government, and on every hand courses in economics and history, especially where they go into aspects of political science, are growing more popular. At least this seems so in the United States. How is it with you, Friends Across the Seas? Anyway, we are glad to have the subject of politics come up for discussion in the Round Table meetings.—Chairman.

* * *

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

I have read with interest the many constructive ideas contributed to the Round-Table discussion column of the Monitor. It seems that "War and Peace" has been "aired" thoroughly by a large number of the contributors, and although it is my "pet" subject, I have another which demands our attention. It is Politics.

Clean, constructive and unbiased politics in city, county, state and national governments is always in demand and should be met, in my opinion, not from selection of men and women at random, but by educated and trained persons recommended by their record of ability.

It has always been a problem for most people to know at least something about the character and ability of any candidate they vote for, who is to fill an office in a political election. A great step in the direction of selecting competent persons to fill a public office is shown in cities where the City Manager Plan has been adopted. These city managers have been selected because of their ability to operate government on a "business basis," and thus lessen the possibilities of "spoils politics."

What a tremendous improvement in local and national governments it would be to have trained men and women to fill the public offices. With that in mind, I invite you readers to make comments, pro or con, on the following plan to bring this about:

"The Federal Government to finance and establish a University of Political Science, teaching political science exclusively and to train men and women to fill all key positions in public offices. Graduated candidates, eligible to be placed on the ballot, should be selected by the political parties. The candidates' record of accomplishments should be made public previous to the election.

"Similarly, each state to finance and establish a College of Political Science with procedure same as above.

"Likewise, each county within the state to finance and establish a School of Political Science, teaching political science and other subjects pertaining to public offices in local governments, in cities and towns within the county."

This briefly is an outline of one plan that might be considered to improve this vast field of politics.

What is your reaction? Have you any corrections or criticism to make? I am sure our chairman will be interested to hear from you.

(Mr.) A. T. H.

* * *

New Member From Germany

Germany

Dear Chairman:

I am a young official of about 22 and have read for several years with very much interest the Monitor, which is a very good newspaper. Several times, through the Mail Bag, I took opportunity of the many addresses of young people who looked for any correspondent all over the world; and by this I have found some really good friends abroad, one of whom even spent last year eight days of his holidays in my home.

During the last year I have studied the Spanish language. I am likewise interested in English and French and have already learned a mass by correspondence.

My most eager wish is to go for some years to foreign countries to perfect myself in languages, and I should be very thankful if anybody will give me a tip how to manage this.

I am very fond of cycling and rambling and have already seen a great part of Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands.

(Mr.) H. N.

* * *

In signing off today, your Chairman wishes to apologize to Round Tablers of Queensland and New South Wales. In December, it seems, we published among our members' contributions, a letter from a man in Queensland, Australia. And today we are reminded by a member in Illinois but originally from Queensland, that in signing off that day we commented upon "our member from New South 'Wales." "The equivalent of that in the United States," our Illinois member writes, "would be to get a letter from Texas and call the writer 'our friend from Rhode Island!'" And indeed it would. We deserve a reprimand. What really happened, however, is not that your Chairman mixed up Queensland and New South Wales (although we might have been capable of it, in spite of many visits to our own beautiful Mapparium just to study the south Pacific). The letter from Queensland was originally followed by a letter from New South Wales, but at the last minute the Round Table had to be cut to fit the page and the New South Wales letter had to be held out to run later (which it did). The remarks of the Chairman, however, went unchanged. (Our mistake). Hence our geographical peculiarities. We apologize, still, but not for getting two places mixed.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Rehabilitation Programs

Washington

Surveys of rehabilitation programs in Maryland, Oklahoma, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and Colorado were made by the Rehabilitation Service of the Office of Education during the past year, in addition to regular activities.

Vocational trade and industrial schools, during the past several years, have gathered in untrained persons in all-day, part-time, and apprenticeship classes and have trained thousands of them for work. At the same time these schools have, through part-time and evening classes, provided training for those already employed, to enable them to keep abreast of new developments in their occupations and thus to retain their jobs.

During the year members of the Office of Education staff have cooperated with the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training in helping states to set up state advisory committees for apprentice training and in working with interested groups to establish improved standards in the field of apprentice education.

Vocational schools have made it possible for hundreds of workers to learn to handle new tools and materials and to learn new processes, thus enabling them to resume work on their old jobs. Plumbers and boilermakers have learned to do welding; sheet metal workers, electricians and steamfitters have been trained to install, operate and service air-conditioning plants; auto mechanics have learned how to operate and maintain diesel engines, and electrical workers have been taught to service radios, electrical refrigerators and vacuum cleaners.

New Radio Workshop Session

Washington

Plans for a six-weeks session of the Radio Workshop from April 5 to May 15 to provide training opportunities for persons desiring to enter the new field of educational broadcasting have been announced at the Federal Office of Education.

The Radio Workshop is conducted by New York University in co-operation with the Educational Radio Project of the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior.

Expert instruction and practice under supervision will be provided in four major fields of radio: Production and direction of programs, script writing, acting, and the use of music in radio. The Workshop staff of directors, all well established in radio, are: Earl McGill, director of production; Lawrence Paquin, director of acting and microphone technique; Burke Boyce, director of script writing; Rudolph Schramm, music director, and Philip Cohen, supervisor of student radio programs.

Besides participating in activities at the Workshop, all students will be given an opportunity to hear the ideas of leaders in commercial and educational broadcasting. Students also will write and produce their own programs, possibly over some local New York station.

The Radio Workshop, being a school where radio techniques are learned through participation in actual work, will have few lectures during the entire session. Instead, the students will be given assignments which they undertake under expert supervision.

New modern studios have been installed for the Workshop by New York University at 20 Washington Square North, New York, N. Y. The Educational Radio Project's production unit also has headquarters in this building. This unit is presenting five programs each week over NBC and CBS Networks.

Recognition that the successful use of radio by schools and colleges for educational purposes awaits the recruiting of trained personnel, has prompted New York University and the Office of Education to co-operate in providing workshop facilities.

Two Workshop sessions have been held during the past several months. Lessons learned during these courses will be incorporated in the coming session. Dean Ned Dearborn of New York University and William Dow Boutwell, director of the Radio Workshop, are conferring with educators and commercial broadcasters to work out the best possible curriculum for the next session.

Further information about the Radio Workshop can be obtained by writing Dr. Carl A. Marsden, Radio Workshop, division of general education, New York University, New Radio Project, Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Chastening of Slightly

GORDON sat tailor-fashion in the end of the spring wagon and looked closely at the man before him. "What can you do?" he asked.

The applicant shrugged his shoulders. He lived, he said in pidgin English, over there somewhere—and he motioned toward the clutter of buildings around the coal mines. He had worked in the mines many years. He had worked in the mines all his life and was fed up with it. He smiled and nodded brightly, as though he felt the situation ought to be clear to anyone.

"What can you do?" repeated the line foreman. He picked up a climber from the wagon and waggled it at the smooth cedar poles, lying butt to top along the village street. "Can you hike poles?"

The man turned and surveyed the street, and looked with mild curiosity at the climber. His face was oddly white. "I work in the mines," he answered.

Gordon shrugged. "Well, maybe you can dig holes." He reached for his time-book. "What's your name?"

"Firmin Serraillier." There was a great rolling of r's.

"F-i-r-m-i-n," wrote Gordon, spelling as he marked. "The last name again?"

"Firmin Serraillier." More r's.

Slightly, a dark-haired and disrespectful lineman, had crowded close, uninvited and unabashed. He nudged the foreman. "Firm'n Fearnot," he suggested.

Gordon nodded in relief and wrote it down. "A good American name. Boys," he said to the grinning men who had drawn close, "meet your new grunt—Fearnot!"

* * *

A GRUNT, FOR his three dollars a day, must perform many duties in the presence of many critics. In the beginnings of the job he and his brothers dig where the foreman says to dig, round holes five feet deep through muck or hard-pan; one hole after another, while the foreman walks up and down and looks at his watch suggestively.

Then, for a while, they raise poles. With pikepoles and shoulders, they lift and hold, run forward to hold and lift again, until the cedar thunks into the hole and its top points skyward through the trees. With canthooks, then, they turn it, and with pikepoles they brace it until it stands straight and true; they shovel dirt and tamp around the butt, until the earth rings with the impact.

Fearnot started with post holes, patiently spooning away, stacking the dirt neatly at the side.

"He works," remarked Slightly. "But, I dunno; he ain't got the knack."

"Hm," said Gordon. "Suppose you show him the secret of your success."

"I ain't a grunt," pointed out the lineman. "But I was oncet, and since you ask me—"

He went a little later and stood alongside Fearnot. The big man took a spoonful of dirt, pulled up the spoon hand over hand, emptied it.

"Here," said Slightly in strong disapproval. "Leave me show you." He cuddled the handle under his arm, leaned upon it and the spoon glided swiftly around the hole. With a twitch of his shoulder, he flipped the dirt out onto the pile. The spoon had moved not more than a foot. "See?" He relinquished the spoon. "You try it."

Fearnot tried it; he threw dirt around inside the hole, threw it up into his own face, and smiled at Slightly cheerfully. The lineman spread his hands. "All you can do is keep trying."

* * *

WHEN THE HOLES were finished and it came time to raise the poles, Fearnot was more successful. There was no knack to this; just muscle and willingness. Gordon watched Fearnot take the small end of a pole and thrust it effortlessly to arm's length above his head. "I think he's going to do," said Gordon. "Don't you?"

"No," said Slightly, darkly. "You're just tenderhearted."

Gordon gave him the customary scowl. "For that, I'll make you a present of him."

"You—what? You wouldn't do that!"

The foreman nodded. "When we start linework next week, he's going to be your grunt. There's somebody around here," he announced generally, "with too big an idea of his own importance. I aim to chasten him some."

* * *

WHEN THE LINEWORK gets under way, the good grunt shines. He loads and unloads the wagon, lays out the material and tools his lineman will need, and mans the handline to haul things up as the work proceeds. He must have understanding, and good horse sense. In addition to this, and sometimes most important, he must be able to throw.

A good ground man throws insulators, ropes, tools, even a blow torch to his lineman so precisely that the man on the pole has only to reach out his hand and pick the thing, handle first, from the air.

Gordon made his promise good; he gave Fearnot to Slightly. Perhaps he did so with the idea that a horse runs best with a good jockey; but he made no explanations. Slightly reproached him with a stricken look. Gordon faced him without expression, and glanced pointedly at the top of the nearest pole. Slightly gave a great sigh and began strapping on his climbers. "All right," he said to Fearnot. "Let's try it."

* * *

IT WAS MID-MORNING before Slightly was ready for insulators. He had put on the crossarms at an intersection and sat straddle of the top one, thirty feet above the ground. He looked down at his ground man and held out his hand. "Let 'em rise."

Fearnot chose an insulator, took a deep breath, aimed and threw. It rose not more than halfway, dropped and shattered on the sidewalk. He shook his head, tried again and was short with a second insulator. Slightly grew impatient. "You ought to do better than that."

Fearnot nodded, his smile missing, and let fly with the third insulator so hard that it came like a bullet, struck against the steel braces four feet below the lineman and flew into fragments.

Gordon came and stood alongside. "Didn't you ever play baseball?" he asked.

"I work in the mines," replied Fearnot, and began picking up the broken porcelain.

* * *

AT NOON GORDON saw Slightly coming toward him, full of umbrage and determination. In an effort to delay his ultimatum, the foreman met him with a proposition. "I've got to go to the mine this noon to see the superintendent," he announced. "I'd like you to go with me to figure on the linework there. Want to come along?"

Slightly was not to be diverted. "A fellow would need arms like an orktopus to catch them bottles when he throws 'em." He waved his arm toward Fearnot, heading for home and his noonday meal. Slightly rubbed his hat violently over his head, and his buffalo hair protruded belligerently. "Get me a new grunt, or get yourself a new lineman."

Gordon nodded slowly. "I guess you're right," he admitted. "I kind of hoped Fearnot would develop. But I gave him a good chance and he couldn't cut the mustard. Stick it out this afternoon, Slightly, and I'll fire him tonight. And now, shall we go over to the mine?"

They walked the three blocks to the office, saw their man and made their plans. On the way back, Slightly stopped and looked across lots to the frame houses crowded darkly together. He pointed. "Ain't that Fearnot?"

A big man was out in his little front yard, with a small boy high in the branches of the only tree. The man had food in his hand and was eating, but between bites he was doing something else. There was a collection of small objects around his feet: a coil of clothes line, a barn door hinge, a doorknob, some broken porcelain. In turn he picked them up, balanced them on his hand, threw them at the boy in the tree. One by one they missed their target and fell down into the yard again.

"He's practicin'," said Slightly. "Where'd he get them bottles?"

"Those are pieces of the ones he broke this morning. He asked me for them."

They walked on a few paces and Slightly suddenly whirled.

"It's a put-up job. You walked me down here on purpose."

"Why should I go to that trouble? You've made up your mind, and it's all right by me. I didn't even know where Fearnot lived—Where you going?"

"I've got ten minutes yet. I'm going to the store."

* * *

IN THE SHANK of the afternoon, Gordon walked down the line where Slightly and Fearnot were working. Fearnot had a brand new market basket of insulators tied to the handline and was pulling it up to Slightly.

"Is this a line gang," shouted Gordon, "or a basket lunch?"

Slightly looked down. "Me and Fearnot," he explained, "has worked out a system. It don't hardly matter whether a fellow can throw." He reached out ostentatiously and plucked an insulator from the basket. "Just like takin' 'em off'n a shelf."

Gordon stood for a long minute, looking and scowling. "Humph," he finally said, and turned on his heel. "You're just tenderhearted."

Slightly favored him with an especially derisive grin, and helped himself to another insulator.

JOHN F. HAYES

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SPRING: *A Wood-Engraving by Gwendolen Raverat*

THIS tiny wood-engraving sings its way into the heart as irresistibly and sweetly as the tinkle of a little brook. A lyric of Spring, with Spring's austerity, its virginal coldness. The little print is instinct with the flavor of Spring, its vivid changeableness, its fairy colors which dissolve unexpectedly before the eyes to leave a clear glumness in their place. Spring with its windy skies on which flock little clouds to echo the flock of sheep nibbling the grass below.

Spring has its own peculiar qualities, unlike any of the other seasons. Spring is not tender; it is too young for that. Nor is this season secret; all is as open as the clean lines of the bare trees. It is lively and unexpected as the lambs that frisk across the grass or the sudden gales that blow. How or why it would be difficult to explain, but a leafless coppice in early Spring has the strange power of suggesting arrested movement. As one looks, it seems as if the trees had taken a step forward and halted. It is hard to believe them firmly rooted to one spot. But, once the green tide of leaves breaks over the woods with the approach of summer, the illusion of movement vanishes forever.

The bright lyricism of Spring, its airiness and promise, Mrs. Raverat seems miraculously to have captured and mirrored in her little print.

A Composer Among the Fjords

MANY are the landscapes whose beauty has brought them fame from poet's pen or artist's brush. But tucked away among the mountains and fjords of western Norway—only a few days' journey by tramp steamer from the Arctic Circle—lies "Trolhaugen," a scene whose every detail has been eloquently portrayed by a composer's art.

Every note written by Edvard Grieg faithfully registers the vivid light and shade of the North. Every orchestration delicately captures the soft atmosphere of his home and the birthplace of so much of his work. Whether it is the grace and charm of spring, the penetrating warmth of summer, the wistfulness of autumn, or winter compelling in its grandeur—each has its portrait worked upon the score.

Like a jewel, set in the circular arm of the fjord, in whose green depths the mountains reflect their swiftly-changing shadows, stands the one-roomed bungalow—Grieg's refuge during hours of work. Sheltered from the gray stone house by a garden of wild beauty, it revels in a wealth of birches, ferns and flowers. Not a sound, save the song of birds and the whispering of the waters, stirs the silence. Occasionally a breath of wind moves down the glades, turning the leaves of birches from green to silver. Each mood of Nature, whether smile or frown, laughter or rain, is pictured through the windows of the little wooden house. From the first cold streak of dawn that turns from gold to rose, spreading rapidly across the heavens until the mountains, blue at first in the somber darkness of night, aflame with the radiance of day, to the last embers of evening as they fade from view, each variation has been traced with unforgetful serenades.

Standing upon the threshold of the room—gazing upon the upright piano, the wooden table with pen and pad still neatly arranged, the straight-backed chairs, the worn sofa, and the open chimney-piece—all speaks of one who was devoted to his work.

Woodland paths that rise and fall, twist and turn, bumpy with the knotted roots of trees, lead from the bungalow to a favorite seat, a natural bench of rock above the fjord. Above, the wide-spreading branches of a pine offer relief from the heat. Here, in the bright light, no mistiness of leaf or fern obscures the wide vista. The contours and colors of the mountains are boldly sculptured against a background of blue. Huge boulders crown the tops and, leading from the forests, tortuous paths stand out like silver threads.

But a few yards away swings a mooring stage with weatherbeaten, solid craft tied to stakes of pine. The waters, slightly heaving with the swell, roll on for miles, joining one lake with another by narrow channels. In the distance, white sails look like gulls skimming the surface of the slow waves.

On rising ground of granite, the gray house sentinels the scene. Lower windows frame leafy avenues of birches and stalwart pines through which the fjord gleams like emeralds. The upper windows have tree-top view of peaks and sky. An air of serenity and graciousness pervades the home. And manuscripts, in all their perfection of precision and accuracy, reveal the order of a master's pen.

So remote, yet so expressively alert to every touch of Nature, is this fjord-side garden, a fitting witness to a Norwegian contribution to the world of art.

D. M. S.

Notes of Early Spring

BY THE old quarry, now hidden by trailing brambles and humps of gorse, the blackthorn blossom opened on February the fourth. The quarry looks over the sea, where the ravens are carrying furze sticks for their nest in a cliff cranny on the north side of the headland. Old country folk used to say, When the white petals open among the leafless spines of the blackthorn, then the frosts of winter are over: as though the sun by its alchemy had transmuted rime and crystal into blossom.

This is early for the blackthorn to flower, but spring in Devon comes swiftly, rushing with the south-west winds from over the green Atlantic, and flinging rain and colour on the earth. I found the first celandine on New Year's Day, with three of its eight petals uncurled in an icy blast. Poor flower, it must have withered without seeding, for no bee was abroad under the frozen sky. On the same day I saw the red campion out, but as one may find this plant in bloom on any day of the year (although really a May flower), the sight does not stir the heart like the yellow celandine.

I am writing this in the second week of March, wishing I could go out now instead of sitting inside the cottage, with its small single casement window set in the thick cob wall, and imagining what has been seen in other years. Even when the noon sun shines, the room is dim, for the thatch is like a heavy eyebrow, shutting out direct light. The raven will have lined her nest with sheep's wool by now, and the small eggs will have been brooded a fortnight, hard-set. . . .

Outside in the orchard of Hole Farm the wild daffodils are taming the young winds of the year, and on the bank the first sweet violets are talking, gentle heads together, among the docks.

Oh yes, flowers do talk, to the spirit, even as the notes of wild birds fall upon the hearing. The trees talk, heavy with sap! The elms are a mist of reddish-brown, for the wind is shedding the sheaths of the blossom; the catkins of the nut trees are ready to break and scatter their pollen; the bluebell leaves are hiding the lowlier primroses. Larks sing over the ploughed field; gemmed with emerald are the buds of the hawthorn; the long-tailed tits have paired, and the furious tiny males fight and drop out of the holly tree like grey twirling shuttlecocks. A redbreast sings in every hedge, and the trilling bubble-link of the curlew's spring song arises from the water-streaming hills of Exmoor and Dartmoor. Lambs frisk and leap in the meadows, rooks are excited at their old nests. It is sweet to live and see the earth grow young again!—HENRY WILLIAMSON, in "The Linhay on the Downs." (London: Cape. New York: Dutton.)

"Le talent de faire du bien"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU QUINZIÈME siècle le prince Henri de Portugal, dont la munificence et l'activité furent mises au service des explorations maritimes et préparèrent la circumnavigation de l'Afrique, avait, dit-on, pour devise cette noble maxime: "Le talent de faire du bien," qu'un chroniqueur appelle "le seul talent digne de l'ambition des princes." Facilités par les travaux incessants du prince Henri, les navigateurs firent plusieurs découvertes qui mitigèrent la crainte avec laquelle on regardait non seulement l'Atlantique, mais certaines régions inconnues près de l'équateur—craintes à la fois superstitieuses et fantastiques.

Quiconque suit le Fondateur du christianisme désire naturellement faire du bien, aider à libérer les hommes des croyances irréelles qui les asservissent. Quelle est la plus sûre manière d'y parvenir? Cette question intéresse tous les chrétiens. S'adressant au centurion Corneille et à ses amis, l'apôtre Pierre déclarait (Actes 10:38): "Dieu a oint d'Esprit Saint et de puissance Jésus de Nazareth, qui allait de lieu en lieu, faisant du bien et guérissant tous ceux qui étaient sous l'empire du Diable; car Dieu était avec lui." Appliquant ceci dans notre propre cas, nous nous demanderons peut-être quelle est la nature de l'onction divine, et comment tous peuvent y avoir part.

Ces questions trouvent leur réponse si l'on étudie le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Maint passage de le Bible nous montre que l'onction, impliquant l'usage de l'huile sainte, représentait la consécration. *Science et Santé* (p. 592) donne en ces termes la définition spirituelle du mot "huile": "Consécration; charité; douceur; prière; inspiration céleste." Voilà le genre de pensée qui apporte au disciple l'onction divine; et celle-ci à son tour lui révèle comment il peut faire du bien sous la direction de Dieu, et comment il doit traiter les formes d'erreur—péché, maladie ou mort—que détruit le Christ, la Vérité. Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, réussit à guérir les malades conformément aux ordres du Maître. Ses ouvrages élucident la Science d'une manière si pénétrante et si complète que le chercheur y trouve toutes les règles essentielles pour réveiller la pensée et lui faire comprendre le bien absolu—pour guider la pensée et lui permettre d'utiliser le bien avec intelligence.

Nous trouvons au troisième chapitre de la Genèse un récit allégorique décrivant la tentation d'Adam et d'Ève; le serpent y suggère que le mal est aussi réel que le bien. La Science Chrétienne montre clairement que le mal est le contraire du bien démontré par le Christ Jésus. En se fondant sur la totalité et la présence perpétuelle de Dieu, du bien, le Conducteur chassait le mal; et son parfait exemple est l'héritage de tous les chrétiens.

Le Christ, la Vérité, opère un changement dans la conscience humaine: la base de pensée et d'action cesse d'être matérielle pour devenir spirituelle. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (pp. 337, 338), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Le péché quel qu'il soit tend à cacher au mortel cette grande vérité scientifique: l'apparition du bien dans la conscience individuelle implique la disparition du mal." Le sens spirituel du bien que n'entache point le mal élève la pensée plus haut que le sens personnel du bien; dès lors, inévitablement, le disciple cesse de croire au mal, ce qui en assure la destruction. Les mortels prennent parfois le mal pour le bien jusqu'à ce qu'ils acquièrent la notion scientifique du bien, laquelle démasque et détruit cette fausse croyance. La Science Chrétienne met en lumière l'existence éternelle de l'homme, sa nature spirituelle, sa pureté, sa bonté transcendante due à ce qu'il est la réflexion de Dieu; et sur la base de ce fait spirituel, on peut aider la race humaine à s'élever.

L'étude des Écritures montre que les vaillants démonstrateurs de la loi divine ont toujours abordé leur tâche avec humilité, en mettant leur confiance dans la protection et les directions de Dieu. Si David put se présenter sans crainte devant Goliath, c'est parce qu'il s'appuyait sur le pouvoir de Dieu comme il l'avait déjà fait dans ses luttes contre l'ours et le lion. Lorsqu'il dut prouver la suprématie du seul vrai Dieu, de l'Esprit, et le néant des Baals, le prophète Élie fit cette prière (I Rois 18:36): "O Éternel, Dieu d'Abraham, d'Isaac et d'Israël, fais connaître aujourd'hui que tu es le Dieu d'Israël, que je suis ton serviteur, et que j'ai fait toutes choses en obéissant à ta parole!" Ceux qui ne cessent de mettre toute leur confiance en Dieu peuvent réaliser le pouvoir guérisseur. C'est là un héritage qui subsiste de siècle en siècle.

Au sujet du bien, la Science Chrétienne donne une définition spirituelle si lumineuse que le caractère naturel des exemples précités devient encore plus évident. Quiconque désire voir le triomphe du bien ne saurait mieux faire, dans son propre intérêt comme dans celui de ses semblables, que d'entreprendre l'étude des ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy. Son poème, "Christ mon Refuge," se termine par le verset suivant (*Poems*, pp. 12, 13):

"Faire du bien de jour en jour,
Aux Tiens, pour Toi;
A cette offrande de l'Amour
Dieu, conduis-moi!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"The talent to do good"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS related of Prince Henry of Portugal, whose munificence and resourcefulness in behalf of maritime exploration in the fifteenth century laid the foundation for the circumnavigation of Africa, that he "bore for his device the magnanimous motto, 'The talent to do good,' the only talent worthy the ambition of princes." Prince Henry's unceasing labors, and the consequent discoveries of navigators, resulted in allaying some of the prevailing fears of the Atlantic, and of unknown regions near to the equator, which were of a fantastic and superstitious nature.

To do good, to help to liberate mankind from the bondage of unreal beliefs, is a natural goal for every follower of the Founder of Christianity. How to do this in the most effective way is a question that concerns all Christians. The Apostle Peter recounted to Cornelius, the centurion, and his friends (Acts 10:38) "how God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power: who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him." Applying this thought to ourselves, we may ask, What is the nature of divine anointing, and how may all share therein?

A study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, supplies the answer to these questions. In many Scriptural references we find that anointing, involving the use of sacred oil, signified consecration. In Science and Health (p. 592) the spiritual definition of the word "oil" is given as follows: "Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." Here we find those qualities of thought that bring to the individual the divine anointing, which reveals the way of doing good under God's direction, and of dealing with those phases of error—sin, disease, and death—which Christ, Truth, destroys. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, successfully obeyed the Master's injunction to heal the sick. And in her writings she elucidated the Science with such thoroughness and penetration that every essential rule whereby thought may be awakened to understand absolute good, and be guided into an intelligent utilization of good, is made available to the student.

In the allegorical account of the temptation of Adam and Eve, in the third chapter of Genesis, the serpent suggested that evil is as real as good. Christian Science makes it clear that evil is the antithesis of good—that which Christ Jesus demonstrated. The Wayshower cast out evil on the basis of the allness and ever-presence of God, good, and his perfect example is the heritage of every Christian.

The coming of the Christ, Truth, to human consciousness results in a change from a material to a spiritual basis of thought and action. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 337, 338) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Sin of any sort tends to hide from an individual this grand verity in Science, that the appearing of good in an individual involves the disappearing of evil." The spiritual sense of good, uncontaminated with evil, lifts thought above the personal sense of good, makes disbelief in evil inevitable, and consequently ensures evil's destruction. Mortals may believe evil to be good, until they gain the scientific sense of good, which uncovers and destroys this false belief. Christian Science unveils the eternal existence of man, his spiritual nature, his purity, and his transcendent goodness as God's reflection, which spiritual fact is the basis for uplifting the human race.

Study of the Scriptures shows that the stalwart demonstrators of God's law invariably approached their tasks in humility, and with their confidence resting upon divine protection and guidance. David could stand before Goliath unafraid because he trusted in God even as when he had proved the power of God in encounters with the lion and the bear. When Elijah was called upon to prove the supremacy of the one true God, Spirit, over the gods of Baal, he prayed (I Kings 18:36), "Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel, let it be known this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant, and that I have done all these things at thy word." Through full reliance upon God at all times, healing power can be realized. This is the heritage of the ages.

The clear, spiritual definition of good which Christian Science presents makes the naturalness of these experiences even more apparent. No one who desires to witness the triumph of good can do himself and mankind a better service than to make a study of Mrs. Eddy's writings. Her poem "Christ My Refuge" concludes with the following stanza (Poems, pp. 12, 13):

"My prayer, some daily good to do
To Thine, for Thee;
An offering pure of Love, whereto
God leadeth me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

The Sewing Woman

(Tientsin Street Scene)

PATIENTLY she sits
In the scalloped shadow
Of the tile eaves,
Her sleek black head
Bent over her big needle,
The brass thimble-ring
On her finger—
Mending the coats
And sewing the coarse cloth shoes
Of passers-by.

Only now and then
Does she raise her face
To speak to the red-clad baby
Playing in the dust beside her;
And into her eyes,
Like a phrase of song,
Comes a smile.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

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HARRY I. HUNT
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One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Moment Meditative

ALL tiny bits of verse,
Each inarticulate,
Desiring lucid beauty—
What are they but dust
Aslant a mellow sunbeam,
Motes that only help
Intensify the light?

RAYMONA HULL

New England Edition

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks
Pages 16-17

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1937

Board Strikes Blow at State Slipping Talk

Massachusetts Industries Shown as Decidedly on the Upgrade

Figures Are Given

Planning Group Urges Need of New Housing in All Industrial Centers

Impressions that Massachusetts is on the industrial "downgrade" were characterized as a "widespread misconception" by the Massachusetts State Planning Board in its 490-page progress report submitted to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today.

The report, containing the results of the board's first year's work toward establishing a master plan for the State's future physical development, shows Massachusetts as ranking eighth among the major industrial states, its 1935 production being valued at $2,065,491,000.

Although holding that the industrial picture is filled with hopefulness, the report scored present Bay State housing conditions, asserting that one structure in every 100 is unfit for human habitation, that about 24 per cent of the present dwellings are overcrowded.

Further, it showed that one out of every 10 has neither gas nor electricity for cooking, that one out of every 78 has neither gas nor electricity for lighting. Eleven out of every 100 lack tubs or showers.

Way Out Obscure

Nor does the planning board see any immediate way out of the dilemma.

The cost of building has doubled since the war, the report points out, the cost for shelter in the family budget has gone up 45 per cent, compared with a 22 per cent boost in food prices.

"The demand for low-cost housing cannot be met by private enterprise alone. Suitable houses cannot be built to rent, as a profit, for $15 or even $20 a month. New houses in slum areas, or even modernization of old ones in these sections will not pay.

"Yet several surveys have shown conclusively that city income from sub-standard areas is far below the cost of maintaining them and providing them with fire and police protection, schools, and so on. In many instances, the cost is 300 per cent in excess of the income."

While newer industrial states such as California have surpassed Massachusetts in total industrial output in the last 15 years, the Bay State has maintained its competitive position with those states having the same industries.

Output Increase

A jump in output value from $1,686,733,000 in 1933 to the 1935 figure of $2,065,491,000 is given as evidence that Massachusetts is not on the industrial downgrade.

Only during the period between 1923 and 1929 did Massachusetts witness a slump, while the rest of the nation was on the upgrade, the board report stated.

"In that period," the planning board pointed out, "the value of industrial production in nearly all the industrial states showed a net upward trend, whereas the value of industrial production in Massachusetts suffered a loss, due primarily . . . to a loss in the production of textile mills and shoe factories. During that period, both Michigan and New Jersey passed Massachusetts, putting the State into the position of seventh largest industrial producer.

"From 1929 to 1933, Massachusetts showed more stability than nearly all the other states. In fact, only one of the 15 competing states withstood the shock of depression so well as did Massachusetts."

Slipped to Eighth

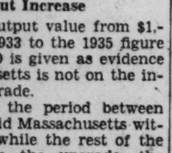
During the 1933 to 1935 period Massachusetts slipped to eighth position, as California made phenomenal gains, but the 1936 trend, the planning board reported, "shows considerable acceleration, and some narrowing of the spread between business in this state and business in the entire United States.

As to the woolen and worsted

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; minimum tonight near 30 degrees; moderate northerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Maine: Cloudy, preceded by snow in the north and east portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, preceded by light snow in the north portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, preceded by snow flurries tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to west winds over the north portion and fresh possibly strong southwest and west winds over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight; fair Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	4	4
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	18	16	New York	28	28
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	32	30
Jacksonville	44	42	St. Louis	26	26
Kansas City	32	28	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	32	32
Miami	54	54			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb 23.
B—Minimum, Feb 22

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:05 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 10:23 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:55 p. m.

Shoe Workers at Polls Vote on New Wage Offer

Boston News Today

Rejection Seen In Early Reports

Hopes for speedy settlement of the shoe controversy dimmed today as first returns of votes cast in 12 Massachusetts and New Hampshire shoe centers indicated that members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union preferred to strike for a 15 per cent wage boost than accept a 10 per cent comprise offer.

About 15,000 members of the union, a C. I. O. affiliate, were voting today on the compromise offer extended by the Eastern Shoe Manufacturers' Association following a meeting with the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration last week. The offer was said to be for a 10 per cent boost now and 5 per cent more in July.

Two of three locals in Lynn were reported to be voting against the compromise, while in Lowell a similar outcome was indicated on the basis of early counts.

Union members walked out of three small Lynn factories where the "open-shop" labor policy has been followed and commenced peaceful picketing this morning. About 350 workers were thrown out of work, some of whom were union members. The Lynn union members wish to establish the "closed-shop" labor policy in these plants; that is, to have the manufacturers recognize the union only in its labor relations. No trouble was anticipated by union leaders today as result of this walkout.

1 O'Clock Lid Put On Night Clubs

An end to the daring clubs that remain open all night in Boston—an entertainment established in prohibition days which has never been curbed—was inaugurated today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

Early this morning Boston police, together with forces from the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission, closed every establishment which sells liquor at 1 a. m., the hour fixed by state law. Simultaneously, the Governor and Police Commissioner promised that restaurants accustomed to sell liquor after that hour would henceforth obey the law and close doors at 1 o'clock, or else go out of business.

This enforcement move followed Governor Hurley's speech yesterday at the Washington's Birthday luncheon of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Faneuil Hall, in which he announced the closing hour law, commencing this morning, would be strictly enforced.

Police have conducted spasmodic drives in recnt months to close the "all-night" clubs but because the department has been undermanned it has been impossible to enforce the law in Boston, Police Commissioner Timilty stated today. Co-operative efforts of police and ABC inspectors, he said, made this morning's drive successful.

Still closer co-operation between the ABC, the Boston Licensing Board and the police, was urged later today by the Governor, who also asked for complete reorganization of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The latter is headed at present by deputy superintendent James R. Clafflin. Governor Hurley also demanded today a complete report of the duties and hours of Mr. Clafflin and of three other police deputies, John M. Anderson, John T. O'Dea and William W. Livingston.

Commissioner Timilty was ordered, too, to transfer two police captains, James F. Daley and Thomas G. Duggan, from the Warren Avenue Station in the South End, in which most of the night clubs in question operate.

Curley for Mayor; His Bride to Help

As Boston has generally expected, former Gov. James M. Curley today became a candidate for Mayor, and in this election the former Governor's bride, Mrs. Gertrude Dennis Curley, will campaign actively in his behalf.

After Mr. Curley, who has already been Mayor for three terms, announced his candidacy yesterday at the Hotel Touraine, Mrs. Curley declared she will take the stump for her husband starting next Saturday in a speech before the women's division of the Curley for Mayor Club.

Other mayoralty candidates, when asked to comment on the entrance of Mr. Curley into the campaign, indicated that this event would in no way react against their efforts to win the election. It had been rumored that if the former Governor should seek the mayoralty office some candidates would withdraw.

At the present time five political leaders have definitely entered the mayoralty race and three others are possible candidates. With Mr. Curley as bona-fide candidates are Rep. John P. Higgins, Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Maurice J. Tobin, member of the School Committee, and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols.

District Attorney William J. Foley, former District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, Union Party candidate against Mr. Curley in the November senatorial election, and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield are three potential candidates. Mayor Mansfield has not specifically denied that he will be a candidate, which would be possible only if the bill now in the Legislature permitting a mayor of Boston to succeed himself, should pass.

Since the day when Mr. Curley walked out of office as Governor, friends have been active on his behalf in the mayoralty election. Headquarters have already been established in Roxbury and Ambrose Woods, former superintendent of markets when Mr. Curley was mayor, has passed around petitions for signatures which ask the former Governor to become a candidate.

About 100,000 signatures, Mr. Woods said yesterday, have been received. "This leaves no course open to me," Mr. Curley said yesterday, "other than to comply with their wishes and become a candidate for mayor."

Mayor to Name Advisory Board

Sometime this week Mayor Mansfield, as he indicated to the City Council in January, will appoint an advisory committee to cooperate with his office and the City Planning Board to determine upon a long-range program of civic and traffic projects.

This committee, the Mayor indicated, will be composed of men of "broad experience" and "sound judgment" who will represent leading civic organizations in the city.

At City Hall the Mayor has not yet indicated what traffic projects he favors for immediate development. It is understood, however, that Mr. Mansfield has considered promoting a $110,000,000 civic construction program of 10 to 25 years' duration, financed by long-term bonds.

The City Planning Board, in 1930, outlined a civic improvement program of 10 to 25 years' span. This plan, it has been indicated, would be followed by Mayor Mansfield. It would be the function of the advisory committee to select such projects as are now most needed and to assist in devising a financial program satisfactory to the city's credit capacity.

Rare Orchid Symbol of Economy In Little Vermont Town's Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSHAM, Vt. Feb. 23—A rare orchid found in the woods of Topsham is shown in color on the cover of the little town's annual report, just issued by the town officers. Last year the picture of a famous cow adorned the publication—which, according to the American City, placed Topsham with New York City and Berkeley, Cal., in the front rank of communities issuing "modernized public reports."

Proud of Topsham's leadership in this field—in which the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce has sponsored a competition — Gov. George D. Aiken has written a foreword to the report. Referring to the orchid on the cover, he said:

"The Ram's-head Lady's-slipper is one of the rarest of North American Wild Flowers, as well as one of the most self-reliant—should soil be lacking in the spot where the plant is fore-destined to grow, it makes the best of what nourishment it can secure from moss or debris.

Make the Most of It

"To me it appears that a good public official, like the Ram's-head Lady's-slipper, will, if he cannot have all that he wants to do with, make the most of what he does have in serving those who have elected him to office."

Just how Topsham officials went about serving their community of less than 1000 persons, including 120 school children, is shown in friendly, easily-understood style in the report.

Under the headings "Where the Money Came From" and "How the Money Was Spent," each different phase of the activities undertaken by the officers on behalf of the people who elected them, is treated clearly and concisely.

No worthwhile detail is overlooked. There is the "Dog Account," for instance, which shows 116 dogs were licensed in 1936, contributing $240 to the town—of which $17.40 went to clerk's fees.

Each detail of school expenses is given, from $118.63 for fuel to $3150 for teachers' salaries. The cost per

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

$25 Tax Limit Foes Marshal Their Forces

Legislative Committee Hears Arguments Against Plan

McDonald Heard

Foes of the $25 tax limit on real estate marshaled their arguments before a spirited hearing of the legislative committee on taxation in tightly packed room 407, State House today, dubbing the widely discussed proposal as a "racket" and as the "1937 Townsend Plan."

The hearing specifically concerned several tax bills urged by their sponsors as substitutes for the proposed constitutional amendment to limit real estate taxes to $25 per $1000 of valuation.

Most widely advocated was one drawn by Charles N. Rogerson, Milton tax expert, which would limit expenditures of all cities and towns in the Commonwealth to an annual limit arrived at by averaging the yearly expenditures of the individual communities for the past five years.

While a crowd of about 150 persons applauded, Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, pointed out that such a measure would hit the tax problem where it needed it, on the point of expenditures.

Revenue Cutting

He emphasized that passage of the tax limit law might cut down revenues from real estate, but would hardly force reduced expenditures, rather, he said, it would turn attention of political interests to tapping new sources of tax money. He mentioned the retail sales tax as one such possibility.

Such substitute revenue measures, he said, would injure the "little man."

Mr. MacDonald insisted that the real escape from high taxes on real estate and other things was in governmental economy. He said there were many points at which economies might be effected and mentioned padding pay rolls with unneeded appointees as one.

He concluded his argument by urging that the whole tax problem be laid on the table for the time being, until the Legislature creates the special commission which Gov. Charles F. Hurley has requested to study the tax situation.

This commission, Mr. MacDonald said, could examine the present tax set-up, look into the question of economies, study the probable effect of a tax limit law and then could lay its findings before the General Court, the legislature and the citizens of the Commonwealth. Against such a background of fact a new tax picture could be drawn, Mr. MacDonald said.

Most Troublesome

Mr. MacDonald was roundly cheered when he told the taxation commission, "This tax problem is the most troublesome one now before the Legislature. The spirit of the people is that something must be done."

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware appeared before the commission to urge his bill placing a 2½ per cent limit on real estate tax. This measure specified that the tax would be based on the full value of the property and would, it was pointed out, be similar in effect to the $25 tax limit, which would, of course, figure out at 2.5 per cent, but Representative Sawyer urged his bill on the grounds that it would be of a more transient nature than the constitutional amendment sought by the backers of the $25 limit law.

He said that adoption of his measure would give the people of the Commonwealth an opportunity to try the tax limit out and if they did not like it the path to repeal would be much less complicated than for a constitutional amendment.

Representative Sawyer said adoption of the plan would "head off" the $25 tax limit and he charged that the tax limit proposal was being sponsored by real estate interests as a racket so they could "unload property."

It was Representative Sawyer who called the $25 tax limit the "Townsend Plan of 1937." He said it was offered as a cure-all, just as the Townsend Plan was two years ago.

Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate and Homeowners Association, attacked the proposal that the new federal housing projects pay no taxes. She also criticized Henry F. Long, Massachusetts commissioner of corporations and taxation, for his activity in collecting taxes.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Protest Shipment of Nitrate to Spain

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Richard Worrall; William Godfrey; Edward Jennings; Sidney S. Grant, Attorney; Alex Robson, Chairman of Committee, and Joseph Bray. Seamen From the British Ship Linaria

Grain Imports Give Boston Port Handling Problem

Repercussions of the drought in the grain belt of the West during the past two summers, plus federal restriction of acreage planted to those commodities, echoed in Boston today.

Imports of grain are so heavy that serious delay is being experienced by the ships in waiting a turn at the only berth in the port that has facilities for discharging bulk grain. The drought has changed the port of Boston from a grain outlet into a grain inlet.

Many years ago millions of bushels of wheat, corn and oats were shipped from Boston to European ports annually, and grain comprised the chief item of cargo for outbound ships. Today none is being exported, but huge shipments are coming in from Argentina, taxing the limited unloading facilities at this port, and causing delay, expense and annoyance to ship owners whose craft have to swing from an anchor chain in the harbor while waiting their turn to unload.

Boston has excellent facilities for loading grain, with huge grain elevators that take it from railroad cars, hoist it into the elevators where endless chain belts convey it to chutes for loading on ships.

Reversing Process

But how to reverse the process is a question. Several years ago long pipes were installed at Mystic Docks, with motors that gave powerful suction to them, primarily to facilitate the discharge of china clay that was brought here in bulk from Fowey, Eng., and shipped to paper mills.

When grain first began moving to Boston in 1934, the "vacuum sweeper" did valiant work. There were 861,909 bushels received at Boston that fall, all but 3000 bushels coming from the Pacific coast, via water. In 1934, the shortage in this country became acute and 4,099,771 bushels were received, about 2,250,000 bushels from Argentina, 1,000,000 bushels from Canada, 500,000 bushels from Roumania and 24,733 bushels from the Pacific Coast. These receipts included wheat, corn, oats and barley. The 1936 receipts were 3,521,458 bushels of which 2,202,556 came from Argentina and 928,600 bushels from the Pacific.

Solution Sought

The suction apparatus worked overtime. But 1937, less than two months old, has brought nearly 2,000,000 bushels already, with more coming. Last week alone, 1,000,000 bushels arrived. One shipload has already been diverted because of the delay in discharging here. One ship, the Kurdistan, with 341,000 bushels of corn, a record cargo, has just got its turn at the berth. Two other

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

'Sit-Down' Called At Submarine Yard

By the Associated Press

Groton, Conn., Feb. 23

A "sit-down" strike was called today at the shipyards of the Electric Boat Company, which has built many submarines for the Navy and at present is engaged in construction of four, and has contracts for three more.

Francis X. McCann of New York, union organizer, said the "sit-down" was called to bring recognition of the Industrial Union of Marine and Ship-Building Workers of America as a collective bargaining agency for the company's employees, and to gain reinstatement of an employee, who, he charged, was discriminated against and dismissed.

Company and union officials disagreed as to the strike's effectiveness.

Winant Viewed As Prospect For Post in Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's long awaited acceptance of John G. Winant's resignation is chairman of the Social Security Board renewed speculation on the former New Hampshire governors chances of becoming a Cabinet member.

Several sources indicate Mr. Winant will get one of the two new Cabinet posts proposed by the President in a recommendation for reorganization of executive departments, if Congress complies with the executive request.

They believe Mr. Winant will be named Secretary of Social Welfare. The entire social security program

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

British Seamen Protest on Cargo To Spanish Rebels

Seeking cancellation of the charter of their ship calling for transportation of nitrate to Spain from Hopewell, Va., a committee representing the crew of the British collier Linaria proceeded to the British Consulate this morning.

If Hugh Alexander Ford, consul general in Boston, felt it impossible to take this step, they were prepared to ask him to arrange for their payoff here and their passage back to North Shields, Eng., the home port.

Decision Postponed

After a conference between Mr. Ford, the committee, and Captain Joseph Robinson of the Linaria, it was decided this afternoon to postpone any decision until the British Board of Trade had had time to reply to a cable sent by the counsul general, asking a finding as to whether nitrate is to be considered as fertilizer or munitions of war. This reply is expected to arrive by Thursday and another conference is scheduled for that day.

The committee representing the crew, however, declared emphatically that whether the Board of Trade decides in favor of fertilizer or munitions, they will refuse to participate in shipping the nitrate to Spain. They also intimated that they would ask President Roosevelt, if necessary to stop the vessel from sailing with this cargo to Spain. A dispatch from Washington this afternoon stated that any such request would have to be referred to the State Department, when and if it is made.

Saw War Service

According to their spokesman, Alex Robson, who acted as chairman of the committee waiting on the consul general, all the 33 members of the crew, with the exception of cabin boys, served with the army or navy of Great Britain during the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

N. H. Prepares to Poll Voters On Constitutional Convention

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 23 — The stage is set for New Hampshire voters to go to the polls next month to determine whether or not the state constitutional convention shall be recalled to consider changes in the basic law of the State. The House and Senate have approved the move and the question will be submitted to the voters of the various towns on Town Meeting Day. Special elections will be held in several of the cities where a regular election is not slated at this time.

When the State Supreme Court in an informal opinion declared that the proposed industrial assistance act advanced by the Administration to make loans to industries from relief funds would be unconstitutional, Governor Murphy asked for a constitutional convention so that changes might be made to permit the enactment of such legislation.

* * *

The proposed New Hampshire 48-hour work week bill is being rewritten by Attorney Mayland Morse, the Governr's legislative counsel. Hearings have been conducted on two proposed 48-hour work week bills. Labor appears satisfied with either or both of the measures. Industry's only objection, as advanced by the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, is that a change be made to make the law somewhat flexible when applied to the small industries of the State. So far as can be learned, the new measure being drafted by the Administration will incorporate the better points of both of the submitted bills and undoubtedly provide for the objection of the manufacturers.

* * *

The annual problem of daylight saving time, which has come before each recent session of the State Legislature, is not to be neglected this term. One proposed measure would prohibit the adoption of daylight saving time by any community in the State and a second proposed measure is intended to permit the adoption of advanced time although by erroneous wording it actually calls for setting clocks back instead of ahead. Former legislators have adopted neither measure with the result that the various communities of the State have done as they wish on this matter.

* * *

It is expected that the House Appropriation Committee will draw up budgets for the various State departments and institutions with allowances for return of the 5 per cent pay cuts made two years ago in the cases of all State employees earning more than $1500 a year. Governor Murphy is reported to be in favor of returning the pay cuts at this time. In its work of preparing budgets the committee will visit the various institutions and departments to determine in their own estimation the actual requirements.

* * *

It appears very likely that the proposed state house annex will be built to house various state departments, which now find it necessary to occupy rented quarters due to the fact that the state house is not large enough to accommodate them. No opposition has arisen to the move. The cost of such a structure is estimated at $400,000. It is pointed out that the more than $40,000 the state is now spending each year in

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Labor Seeks School Limit Raised to 16

Legislative Action Urged to Add to Compulsory Education Period

Now Stops at 14

Adoption of Either of Two Bills Asked for Bay State

Displaying a unity that was marked by State House observers representatives of labor joined hands with industry and members of both the Republic and Democratic party today in urging the Legislature to raise the compulsory school age law from 14 years to 16.

Putting aside the rivalries that frequently divide employer and employee or Republican and Democrat, spokesmen for all these groups strongly endorsed two bills that would keep boys and girls in school two years longer in this State.

Spectators

Their views were voiced before 200 spectators at a public hearing of the legislative committee on education in the State House at Boston.

Absence of Roman Catholic representatives from the open hearing drew attack from Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and himself a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

Industries Act

The almost unanimous sentiment in favor of the labor-sponsored bills to keep children out of industry for two more years was shown when George L. Barnes announced the support of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

In place of the bitterness of wage or strike controversies, a friendly spirit was evident between the employer and employee spokesmen today. Mr. Barnes was introduced to the committee by Mr. Taylor, who expressed pleasure that the two groups were able to unite behind the educational proposals.

Eighty Per Cent

Mr. Barnes stated that his organization represents 80 per cent of the industrial capital of Massachusetts. Its executive committee voted to favor the bills, he said, although several of the members recalled they personally had left school at 14 years of age or earlier.

Bipartisan nature of the support was indicated when Representative Christian A. Herter, of Boston, Republican whip of the House, and Representative Charles H. Morrow, of Haverhill, Democrat, urged adoption of the two bills. Even the Communist party, represented by Emanuel Levin, joined in support.

State officials and educational leaders appeared to endorse the measures.

Advocates Listed

Among the advocates were: James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry; William R. Barry, superintendent of public schools, of Northampton; Esther Peterson, of the Massachusetts Council of Teachers' Unions; Mrs. George Hogue, of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers' Association; Mrs. Merton V. Dexter, of the Springfield Parent-Teachers' Council; Mrs. Daniel Bourne, of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Hugh Nixon, Massachusetts Teachers' Federation and Walter V. Risley, president of the Shoe and Allied Craftsmen.

Labor leaders appealed today to the Bay State Legislature to raise the age of compulsory education in Massachusetts from 14 to 16.

The age limit for required schooling has been fixed at 16 in eight other States, the leaders said, and in several States has been set at 15. The majority, like Massachusetts, compel attendance at school up to the age of 14.

A veiled attack upon Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard University, and upon prelates of the Roman Catholic church for not appearing today to support the education bills was made by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the federation.

Although a Roman Catholic himself, Mr. Taylor said he could not understand the attitude of Dr. Lowell and of the churchmen for stating at hearings last week on the proposed child labor amendment to the United States Constitution that they opposed the exploitation of children in industry, yet none of them appeared this morning to urge a boost in the required school age to 16.

Similar Bill Defeated

A similar bill to raise the age limit was defeated in 1935, Mr. Taylor declared, after a letter was circulated among the legislators from the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, diocesan superintendent of Catholic schools, opposing the bill. The measure previously had been reported favorably by the education committee, he said.

In support of the bills, Mr. Taylor cited an increase in the number of children employed since the invalidation of the National Recovery Act by the U. S. Supreme Court. The number in Boston in 1934 was 656, he said, but it increased in 1935 to 728 and last year to 1032.

Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican whip of the House, who introduced one of the bills considered today, told the committee "the entrance of children into labor, induced by the return of better times, is highly undesirable."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk, Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

INTERNATIONAL—"We Are From Kronstadt," in English. 1, 3, 7, 9.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:48, 7:30, 10.

EXETER — "Come Closer, Folks," with James Dunn and Marian Marsh. 2, 4:58, 7:55. Also "One in a Million," with Sonja Henie. 3:12, 6:10, 9:10.

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10 a. m., 12, 2:09, 4:17, 6:26, 8:33, 10:40.

BOSTON — "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy and Margot Grahame. 10:15 a. m., 12:35, 2:55, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15. Stage: George White's "Scandals," with Willie and Eugene Howard and Helen Morgan.

METROPOLITAN — "The Green Light," with Erro. Flynn and Anita Louise. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Judy, Annie and Zeke (The Canova family).

UNIVERSITY—"Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Radio Programs

On Page 12

UPTOWN—"3 Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:10, 6:30, 10. Also "Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The President's Mystery," with Henry Wilcoxon and Betty Furness. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Cruise," 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:10, 7:50, 9:35. "March of Time," also Walt Disney's "3 Little Wolves."

MODERN — "Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Champagne Waltz," featuring Gladys Swarthout, Fred MacMurray and Jack Oakie. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Mediterranean Cruise," "Sunday Roundup," "The Village Blacksmith," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—"Last of the Mohicans," with Heather Angel and Bruce Cabot. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25. Also "20 Million Sweethearts," with Ginger Rogers and Dick Powell. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew, Madeleine Carroll and Tyrone Power Jr. Fenway: 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9. Also "Clarence," with Roscoe Karns and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

Music

JORDAN HALL — Song recital by Isabel French, assisted by several members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 8:30.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Cambridge—Collegium Musicum. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, Harvard—Organ recital by Frederick Johnson, organist of the Church of the Advent. 8:15. Open to the public.

FAELTON HALL—Recital by the Faelton Pianoforte School. 8.

Other Events

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—Boston Chapter. February meeting. Fiftieth anniversary of library schools in the United States. Speakers: Miss June R. Donnelly, Director, Simmons College Library School; Miss Martha V. Hartsell, Supervisor, Boston Public Library Training Class, 841 Boylston Street. 7:30.

STATE EDUCATIONAL LECTURE — This Changing World of Ours. Vilhjalmur Stefansson on "The Northward Course of Empire." Illustrated. Gardner Auditorium, State House. 7:45.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Prints" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

Report Strikes Blow at State Slipping Talk

(Continued From Page 11)

goods industries Massachusetts has maintained its supremacy and has increased its lead over the six nearest competing states. Its output value in this field in the last comparative year, 1933, was $148,799,000, while the nearest competitor, Rhode Island, stood at $82,511,000.

Massachusetts still leads in the boot and shoe industry with a 1935 output of $128,161,000, with New York in second place with an output of $107,607,000. The report showed that Massachusetts is again gaining in 1936, although it never will enjoy its almost monopolistic position of several years ago.

The Bay State, the report pointed out, jumped into the national lead in leather production in 1932, a lead which it has maintained since. It also leads in the production of textile machinery and parts, with its four leading competitors suffering a production decline as Massachusetts continues to gain.

Cotton Losses

Only in the cotton textile industry has Massachusetts lost its former supremacy. It slipped from the top rank in 1926. The latest figures available, those of 1933, show Massachusetts as the fourth largest cotton textile state, with the southern states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia exceeding it.

The planning board averred the "development of new industries is essential to the welfare of the commonwealth," pointing out that hundreds of small industries now produce an important part of the state's industrial output.

"Many of these are new industries, products of Yankee ingenuity. Since 1923 these smaller groups have continued to increase in their relative importance in the state's total business, furnishing a valuable back-log which provided steady employment to thousands of people whom some of the larger industries were forced to discharge.

"In any endeavor to stimulate the industrial development of the commonwealth, this group of miscellaneous business concerns should receive most careful attention, for it is perhaps the cradle from which will emerge some of the foremost industries of the future."

State's Advantages

Discussing industrial advantages and disadvantages of Massachusetts the board stated:

"The statement is often heard that Massachusetts is the most heavily taxed state in the Union. There is no question that taxes here—both state and municipal—are high, but there are 10 other states, which apparently have higher taxes than Massachusetts. Among them are two foremost competitors, New York and New Jersey."

Up to 1929, the board commented, Massachusetts earned a "reputation of suffering from more than the usual amount of strikes and lockouts. Up to the time of the depression, the only one of 19 other industrial states which seemed to match Massachusetts in the amount of labor troubles was Rhode Island. Connecticut was perhaps second."

"In 1934, the general picture changed. Other prominent industrial states, which previously enjoyed much less labor trouble than Massachusetts, suddenly showed a reverse trend. During 1934 and 1935 Ohio, New Jersey, Maine, Wisconsin and Connecticut rose above Massachusetts in the ratio of their strikes and lockouts, and California, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina and New York showed marked increases which brought them to the same relative labor situation as existed in Massachusetts."

Pronounced Elsewhere

The board thus stated "it seems apparent from these figures that the long-cited disadvantage of labor difficulties formerly laid at the door of the Bay State has become about equally pronounced in most of the states which are its principal competitors . . .

"It seems reasonable to believe that other states which formerly advertised their low labor costs are now reaping the natural reaction, and that Massachusetts in the coming years will have a more stable labor situation than many of its competitors."

The board report established Massachusetts flood damage during March, 1936, disaster at $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. Of this damage total, $25,000,000 occurred in the Connecticut Valley, $6,000,000 in the Merrimack Valley, and $1,500,000 in the Blackstone Valley, with the remainder scattered through the State.

Breaking the figures down, the board estimated damage to public works, highways and highway bridges, $15,000,000; to industry, $10,000,000; to water supply and sewerage disposal plants, $3,000,000; to private property at $2,000,000; to crop lands, $1,500,000; to railroads, $1,000,000; to public utilities, $1,000,000; to dams, $750,000; miscellaneous municipal losses, $1,000,000.

Buildings Proposed

As a result of a study of the state's correctional system, the board backed the drive of Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, for a $1,500,000 building to house first-offender prisoners. It also recommended erection of a prisoner receiving station costing $750,000.

The board also outlined a $1,973,000 program in connection with the Bridgewater State Farm, the Concord Reformatory, the Framingham Reformatory for Women and the Norfolk Prison Colony. It pointed to universal overcrowding, inadequate housing for officers, unhealthful conditions, and lack of separation between first offenders and hardened criminals as reasons for the expenditure.

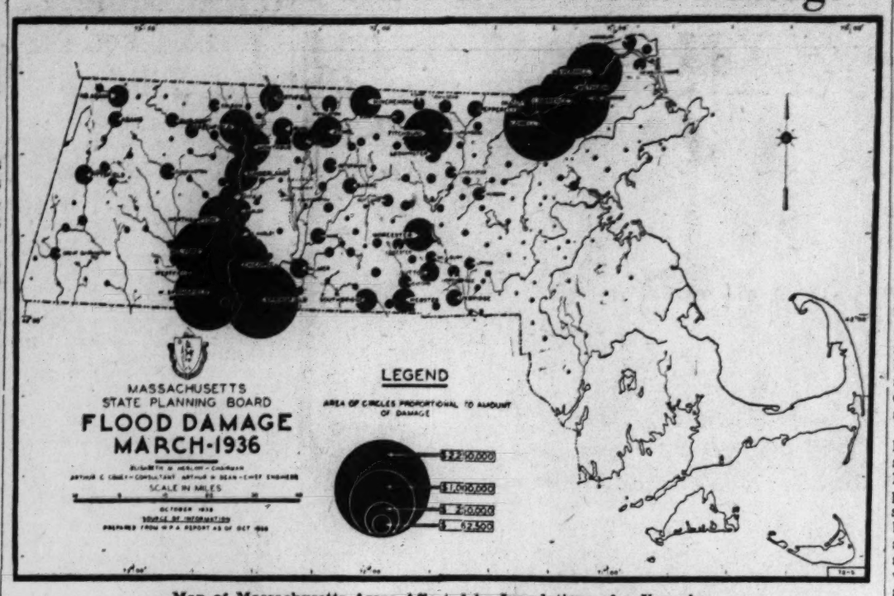
Recommendation was also made that the parole officer staff be greatly increased in order that one officer shall have charge of only 50 parolees. Today the average for the 13 parole officers is 158.

Furnishing your Home?

YOU MAY NEED

SEWING MACHINES
REFRIGERATORS
DRY GOODS
FURNITURE • CROCKERY
PIANOS • RADIOS
and other Furnishings

State Planners Show 1936 Flood Damage



Map of Massachusetts Areas Affected by Inundations of a Year Ago

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4:30; closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Prints from 1446-1936. Special exhibition marking the Print Department's 50th anniversary. Through March 10. Recent accessions; Newly opened room from Newland House in Gloucestershire. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock. Saturday afternoons at 2, and Sunday afternoons 3:30.

Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days 2:45. Sunday, from 1 to 4. Admission free. Music at 2.

The Book Shop—Exhibition of water colors of Maine by Frances Lee. Through February.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of mural studies. Models of stage sets and costumes. Through March 13.

Fine Arts Guild—Exhibition of Mexican prints.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Prints by Rembrandt and his followers. Through March 31. English water colors of the 19th century. Feb. 18-March 13. Re-opened Oriental Galleries; the new Persian Gallery.

Garo Gallery—Water colors by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through March 6. 9 a. m.-5 p. m.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of silhouettes by Mary Cracy; water colors by Jacques Messia.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century French color prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney, gouaches by Karl Zerbe, and horses by Pierre Dubaut.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of paintings by Ture Bengtz. Through Feb. 26.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Carroll Bill; flowers and Spanish miniatures by Sally Cross Bill. Through March 6.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of portraits by Donald G. Squier. Also prints and paintings by Lester G. Hornley. Through Feb. 27.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Oliver Chaffee. Through Feb. 27.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Stan Pociecha Poray. Wood carvings by Karoly Fulop. Sculpture by Margaret French Cresson.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Grain Imports

(Continued from Page 11)

shiploads are waiting at anchor for their turn and other ships are due this week.

Port officials are seeking ways and means of solving the problem before additional ships are diverted to other ports. Proposals that additional suction apparatus be installed were frowned on by Boston & Maine R. R. officials as being too costly for a temporary movement. In normal times, no grain is imported, they aver. Plans for bringing floating elevators around from New York to expedite discharge of incoming steamers before demurrage runs too high, also met disapproval as being too costly.

Grain importers, on the other hand, seem satisfied with present conditions and the "steady" handling of the grain, pointing out that if it were discharged any faster, it would soon fill the elevators and there would not be enough railroad cars to move the grain so that ships would again be delayed. At present, shipments of grain from the elevators are keeping pace with the volume moving into them, they declare.

Argentine corn is selling in the Boston market, at wholesale, for less than domestic corn. Market quotations show Argentine corn at $1.06 to $1.10 a bushel compared with $1.22 to $1.28 for domestic corn, both prices being in carlots.

The steamer Kurdistan is expected to be at the discharging berth until the end of the week, when the Tower Crown will take its turn and probably finish discharging about March 7, which means that the Oakdene which arrived Feb. 20, will probably not be able to tie up for two weeks.

The Lunts Submit an Anti-War Play

The Arts in Boston

For its final subscription play of the season, the Theater Guild presented at the Colonial last night Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize play, "Idiot's Delight," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in the featured parts.

The piece is a passionate if somewhat confused cry against war. The effect of confusion is produced partly by the noisy production, partly by the introduction of a shoddy love affair. This affair apparently has been added in order to provide material for the comedic talents of Mr. Lunt and Miss Fontanne, including the blasphemy and the bawdry that seem to be expected of them. The elements of pacifistic propaganda and ribaldry do not mix well.

To set forth his lesson of the witlessness of war, Mr. Sherwood assembles in an Italian resort near the French and Swiss borders a French pacificist, a German pathologist, some Italian officers, an English bridal couple, a munitions maker and his mistress (Miss Fontanne) and an American hoofer (Mr. Lunt) who is escorting a troupe of song and dance girls through Europe.

On the declaration of war between Italy and France they are all detained at the hotel. When Italian planes bomb Paris and Germany and Britain are drawn in, the pacifist denounces the Italians and is shot, the scientist forgets his experiments and goes back to help Germany and the munitions maker departs for Paris to treble production for both sides.

What then shall we do? Mr. Sherwood has no solution. He merely suggests, through the hoofer, that it's all a pretty silly business and that people ought not to stand for it.

Meantime, we are diverted by the meeting between the hoofer and the arms maker's mistress, a person of obscure antecedents who poses as a Russian princess. The hoofer, however, finally remembers her as his partner in an amorous encounter when they were both in variety. When she is discarded by the munitions man and forbidden to leave Italy, he remains with her as the French bombs fall on the hotel. This tawdry, sentimental and preposterous conclusion weakens the play.

On the acting side the performance holds much interest. Mr. Lunt especially does a clever job with the hoofer. He manages the appearance, the diction, the intonation with neatness and finish, though with his usual exteriority. It is one of the best impersonations of his career. Richard Whorf conveys vividly the hysteria of the pacifist. Miss Fontanne, struggling with a character not too clearly drawn, is for the most part her familiar self. Sydney Greenstreet depends upon his well-established technique for a characterization less distinguished than his usual work. Francis Compton is miscast as the munitions maker. George Meader, Bretaigne Windust and Edward Raquello do well in smaller parts. The direction is of that "naturalistic" type which denies us the pleasure of hearing more than half the lines.

L. A. S.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Last night's concert (the fifth) in the Monday evening series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was conducted by Richard Burgin, the orchestra's valued concertmaster. The program allotted to him comprised Weber's Overture to "Oberon." Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in C minor, No. 3, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéherazade." The soloist in the concerto was Harold Bauer, whose last appearance with this orchestra seems to have been in 1925

Mr. Bauer, who has given many proofs here since that date—both in solo recitals and with chamber-music groups—of his musicianly qualities, disappointed one admirer, at least, by unduly sentimentalizing and overpedaling the first movement of the C minor concerto, blurring its clean, strong outlines. Romantic music though this be, its beauty is of a stern, sinewy kind; a faint superficial resemblance in figuration and contour to the melos of Chopin does not predicate the suitability here of the typical Chopinesque rubato — the rhythmic like a half-deflated balloon—or of framework yielding in all directions the iridescent mists of blurred and overlapping harmonies. Mr. Bauer was much more successful (and more restrained) in the beautiful Largo—an outburst of passionately poetic lyricism of a kind rare in Beethoven. The sprightliness of the final Rondo, curiously tinged at first with a light melancholy by its minor mode, was given somewhat too measured a gait, as though to emphasize unnecessarily the already self-evident fact that this, until the electrifying change to major takes place, is not wholehearted gaiety. Yet it was neatly phrased, and ended with all due exuberance. Mr. Bauer was warmly applauded, and frequently recalled to the platform. He had been given firm support by the accompanying orchestra, under Mr. Burgin's alert guidance.

A thoroughly effective and successful performance of the "Schéhérazade" Suite closed the concert. This music has been so much overplayed during parts of the past two decades that one has come to resent its inclusion in symphonic programs. Yet it is difficult to withhold one's admiration for the self-confident skill, the bold simplicity, the audacious and completely successful ingenuity of this evocation of the barbaric splendor and cruelty of a legendary Oriental past. The suite was brilliantly conducted and played, to enthusiastic applause.

Boris

Isabel French, Who Will Sing in Jordan Hall This Evening

State Symphony Orchestra

In the cycle of Beethoven's symphonies which they are offering in the course of their weekly programs at the Copley Theater, Alexander Thiede and the State Symphony Orchestra arrived on Sunday evening at number three—the "Eroica." It was pleasant to see a large audience gathered in the comfortable little theater, for under an alert and skillful conductor this orchestra is rapidly becoming one for which few apologies need be made: a body well disciplined and responsive, with growing competence in all its departments.

There are works in the field of symphonic music that reveal themselves fully and glow most vividly only under the baton of an intuitive, passionately romantic conductor. There are others—and the "Eroica" is among them—that under such treatment degenerate into bombast, works whose greatness is best apparent in a performance that is sane, clear, well balanced, tasteful, spirited, intelligent. Such a performance was Sunday evening's; this ideal is by no means as easy of attainment as it may seem, in so exacting a work, yet both its detail and its broad scope were made transparently clear. The brilliance of the first movement, the tragic strength of the second, the whimsical vigor of the Scherzo, the varying facets of the Finale's variations and fugue were excellently conveyed.

The symphony was preceded—none too happily—by two American works of no contemporary significance. These were a suite, opus 121 ("San Francisco"), by Henry Hadley, whom his biographer, Herbert Boardman, somewhat cryptically labels "Ambassador of Harmony." Its three movements successively inspired by the Harbor, the Chinese Quarter, and Mardi Gras, treat their subjects bustlingly and obviously. The late George W. Chadwick's setting of "Lochinvar" for baritone and orchestra, an honest enough job of its kind, is remarkable today chiefly for an excellent limitation of the bagpipes and for a conscientious reproduction of galloping hoofbeats that recalls (to listeners sufficiently elderly) the early backstage sound effects of the silent movies. Henry Kelly sang the solo part robustly and dramatically, to general satisfaction and applause.

S. S.

"Merry Movies"

Another of Mrs. William Stanley Parker's well arranged programs of "Merry Movies" was unreeled at the Uptown Theater Saturday morning. The short subjects included a movie tour of Washington-land in Virginia, some lovely technicolor studies of the Grand Canyon and of course several adventures of Mickey, Popeye, Pluto and Donald Duck. Next Saturday, the program will include a return engagement of "The Seeing Eye," camera record of how shepherd dogs are taught to guide the blind. Tobey Tortoise, Kiko the Kangaro, Porky the Pig and other favorite cartoon characters will take part in the entertainment.

N. H. Prepares to Poll Voters On Constitutional Convention

(Continued From Page 11)

connection with rented quarters will pay the interest on building bonds to cover the cost of constructing a new building as well as retiring the principal amount of the investment over a period of years. Senator William M. Cole of Derry, author of the annex bill, states that there is now $323,000 in the old building fund which could be used for the annex, and federal financial aid might be obtained for the project.

* * *

Because of a peculiar argument, an anti-hitchhiking bill was killed by the State House of Representatives. The point advanced was that enactment of the bill would subject anyone out of gas, or having any other road trouble, requesting a ride to obtain assistance, to punishment by fine.

* * *

The national affairs committee of the House has reported unfavorably on a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to vote for the Townsend measure. It is learned that more of the Townsend plan will be heard before the current session of the state lawmakers closes.

* * *

A move to reduce the interest on small loans up to $300 from 2 per cent to 1 per cent has been rejected by the State Senate. A few years ago the state lawmakers cut the rate from 3 to 2 per cent. In the hearings on the measure Bank Commissioner Clyde M. Davis appeared in opposition to the proposed reduction. When the rate was cut from 3 to 2 per cent the small loan companies argued that they could not operate on the lower rate at a profit. Several small loan companies have ceased operation in the state since that reduction was made.

* * *

Manchester received further good business news last week when it was announced that a new firm headed by former Amoskeag officials had acquired a small unit of the former Amoskeag plant from Amoskeag Industries and that the new firm would give employment to several hundred textile operatives. The new firm is known as the Namasket Company,—which happens to be the original Indian name for the Amoskeag Falls. It has as its president Thomas A. Hagan, who served as general superintendent in charge of production for the Amoskeag. Philip H See, former Amoskeag general superintendent in charge of manufacturing, is treasurer of the new corporation. The firm will produce fine fancy cotton goods including certain lines formerly produced by Amoskeag.

* * *

The state police measure will be aired in hearings this week. The bill would remove the state police officers from the Motor Vehicle Department and place them in a new department with control vested in a superintendent of state police. Various organizations such as the State Grange, representing the rural population of the state, have long favored the creation of a state police system to give protection to remote rural areas which do not have police systems of their own. The chief objection to former attempts to create a state police system has been the matter of cost. But the measure now being considered avoids this objection by providing that the funds now being used by the Motor Vehicle Department for highway patrol be turned over to the proposed new department together with certain funds now given to the Attorney General for duties which would be vested in the new department.

* * *

The "bookie" raids in Nashua that followed the suspension of the police chief, as a result of an investigation by the Attorney General, continued last week. According to the Attorney General's report on the Nashua police department very little had been done to handicap "bookie" operations previous to the suspension of the police chief. Since then raids and arrests have been numerous.

* * *

Col. William A. Barron, president of the Barron Hotel Company of Crawford Notch, and New Hampshire member of the New England Council's Recreational Development committee, has dispatched letters to 228 boards of selectmen in New Hampshire towns asking them what is to be done about the expected influx of trailers into New Hampshire next summer. In the letters Colonel Barron points out that the problem of providing space for parking trailers is generally conceded to be a local matter to be handled by the zoning laws of the various communities and not by the state or other such body. The trailer influx brings up such questions as: Parking provisions, zoning ordinances, fire prevention, police and traffic problems, and health regulations.

* * *

Colby Junior College for Women at New London, N. H., is marking its 100th anniversary this year. Two large murals are being completed to show the changes that the century have brought. One of the murals shows the arrival at the school of students a hundred years ago by stage and buggy. The second mural shows the students arriving by present day means of transportation, streamlined buses and automobiles.

* * *

William P. Fahey, New Hampshire WPA administrator, upon return from a conference with National Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, reports that New Hampshire is assured of its share of the $855,000,000 WPA relief allotment which must last the entire country until the end of the current fiscal year on June 31.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With all due respect for the fact that it isn't so new that it's "just out of the oven," and that some of you may think, "Just where does that gal think we've been for lo, these many years!" . . . we're asking you if you are acquainted with Fiesta. The new table ware that offers endless possibilities for interesting, novel, and tasteful color effects when it comes to setting the modern table.

* * *

Plenty of Color In New Table Ware

Fiesta comes in five colors. And they're vivid, positive colors. Colors that lend themselves to that feeling of companionship, gay informality and truly gracious living. Green, yellow, blue, old ivory, and red. And the idea is that you don't just have a set that's all the same color (oh you can, of course, but you probably won't, once you've seen the colors combined), but you have them all. Which means that you'll serve mushroom soup in cream soup cups that sit on white plates, which in turn repose on red service plates . . . while the salt cellars will be yellow; or perhaps yellow and blue. (The yellow for the salt, the blue for the pepper, please, just so we'll know. For we're of the school that says all salt and pepper shakers should be labeled!)

* * *

Useful For Any Kind of a Meal

You can use this ware for serving breakfast, luncheon, informal supper, or buffet. In fact, even the most uninteresting meal would take on a touch of the "gala" with the aid of Fiesta. It offers a wide variety of items, which includes such things as tea cups and saucers, plates, cream soup cups, onion soups covered, chop plates, footed salad bowls, ice pitchers, carafes, tripod candle holders, salt and pepper shakers, relish trays, six-inch dessert dishes, compartment plates, fruit dishes, sugar and creamer sets, and deep bowls in various sizes. Modern in every way; yet in keeping with the lovely Faience tradition. And we particularly appreciate the fact that you don't have to buy a whole set at once . . . because you can buy Fiesta by the piece. Which lets you toy around with the idea of color, as well as items, until you know just what you do want. So far we've come across this ware at Miss Ayer's Shop out in Brookline, at 1338 Beacon Street (near Whitney Hall), Jones, McDuffee and Stratton's on Boylston Street, kitty-corner across from Shreve's, and Jordan's; at whose door the bus deposits you . . . if you first park your car in The Shopper's Garage, on Beach Street.

* * *

Lima Beans With Brand New Flavor

While on the subject of eating, or articles pertaining thereto . . . our "inner woman" suggests that we casually mention Elizabeth's lima beans, that came on the market a short time ago. Though they're still lima beans (we mean, what's the sense in eating things if they're so disguised that you can't recognize them as the original vegetable!), their perfectly yummy tasting vegetable sause, and the fact that they've been slowly sautéd in pure olive oil, adds a definite something to their flavor. A large tin of them costs 23 cents. These are upon the third floor in the Annex at Jordan's. You can order them by calling Hubbard 2700 (or anything else at Jordan's, for that matter) up until 10 o'clock at night. Then, of course, there is a good chance that your own neighborhood grocer has already stocked them.

* * *

Imitation Flowers That'll Fool Anybody

Calart imitation flowers never fail to impress us. Because they're so absolutely "true" in every detail. Right now, as you enter Wethern's (that is, from the Temple Place entrance) there's a huge round blue and white figured pot generously filled with California poppies (we wouldn't want any garden club checking up on this, but we do believe that's their real cognomen!) in red and white. Tucked in the sod every so often are tall branches of pussy willows . . . which add to the naturalness of the whole ensemble. They made a grand showing, yet it required but 12 of the poppies to fill the bowl . . . and they cost but 17 cents apiece. They'll take up a corner by themselves. But there are plenty of centerpieces for tables, and some of them are only a dollar. Roses, African daisies, tulips and so on.

* * *

Chiffon Hankies and— Presto! A Turban

A couple of chiffon hankies, a few deft twists, and what have you. Nothing less than a turban; or at least the outer swathed border of one, which naturally exposes ones silken tresses. That is, it's what you will have after the salesgirl at Slattery's explains this little "nothing up my sleeve, but voila" act. And they use two different colored hankies for the best effect. But if this idea doesn't exactly excite you . . . how about the idea of making up a kerchief collar and jabot out of the same hankies. They'll show you how to do that one too. And you can display the results of either to the world at large . . . for one dollar. Yes, for both the hankies . . . plus all this information on how to achieve said effect.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

T. W. A. Orders Boeing Planes

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., has contracted with Boeing Airplane Co. for six new-type record size transport planes, and has taken an option on 17 more. It has also ordered 36 Curtiss-Wright 1205 horsepower motors. Total outlay, with some additional equipment, will be $4,300,000.

RAYMOND'S

Governor Winthrop SECRETARY

WALNUT VENEERS
Combined with
Selected
CABINET WOODS

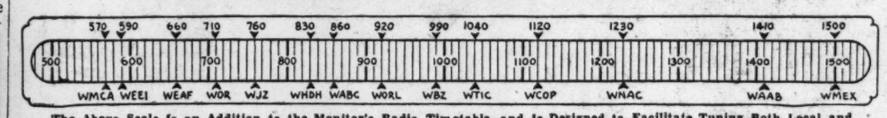
$31.75

OR IF YOU PREFER UKINBUY A SOLID MAPLE SECRETARY for the Same Price

- 31 Inches Wide
- Serpentine Front
- Authentic Hardware
- Four Large Drawers
- Claw and Ball Feet
- Secret Compartment
- Locks and Escutcheons
- Automatic Leaf Supports

Immediate Delivery — Fourth Floor

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Natural science talk	Volunteers of America: talk	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Studio interview	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Paul Lukas; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
7:30	Alexander Woollcott, talk	Talk, Hendrik W. Van Loon	"Lum and Abner": sketch	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45	**Boake Carter, news comment**	"Happier Lives": sketch	Fray-Braggiotti, pianists	Shep Fields's Orchestra
8:00	Hammerstein's Music Hall:	Jackie Coogan in "Billy the	Russ Morgan's Orch.; soloist;	"Music for Dancing"; soloists;
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Kid"; Westerners group	popular vocal groups	trio; quartet; orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Mar-	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
8:45	tha Raye; orchestra	Valley: dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
9:00	"Watch the Fun Go By": Al	Ben Bernie's Orch.; Mary	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	"Moonlight Sonata"
9:15	Pearce and His Gang	Boland; speakers	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:30	"Jack Oakie's College"; Judy	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:45	Garland; Shaw and Lee;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Ameri-
10:00	college talent; Benny Good-	Concert Band; narrator;	Francia White; Trudy	cans hockey game
10:15	man's Orch.; orchestras	dramatization	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:30	Garden talk	Talk, "Conservation," Harold	"Hollywood Gossip"	Supreme Court debate, Sen-
10:45	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	Ickes, Secretary of Interior	Carol Weymann, soprano	ators Bailey and Black
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Night Skies and Beyond"
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Do You Want to Write?"; Margaret Widdemer, novelist; sketch.

3:15 WEEI, New England Kitchen of the Air; Marjorie Mills.

3:30 WEEI, D. A. R. program.

4:00 WORL (920kc), The Monitor Views the News.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Great Authors—Goethe," Prof. A. J. Walz, from Harvard.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WAAB, "From the Mayor's Office"; talk, Mayor Mansfield.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Famous Violins"; recitals by NBC Orchestra on old violins.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Narcotic Education Week; talks, Charles Tuttle, Richmond P. Hobson.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in dramatic sketch

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Professional Parade with Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; soloists; variety; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orch.; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters," crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Frank Chapman, baritone; Robert Armbruster's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI, National Education Association.

12:00 WEEI, Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Connery Looks For Constructive New Labor Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The present session of Congress probably will go down in history as one of the most constructive in the field of labor legislation, in the opinion of Representative William P. Connery Jr., of Lynn, Mass., chairman of the House Labor Committee. "I expect this to prove a historic session in the matter of sound and worth-while labor legislation. Such legislation is needed and such legislation will, I believe, be passed," declared Mr. Connery today.

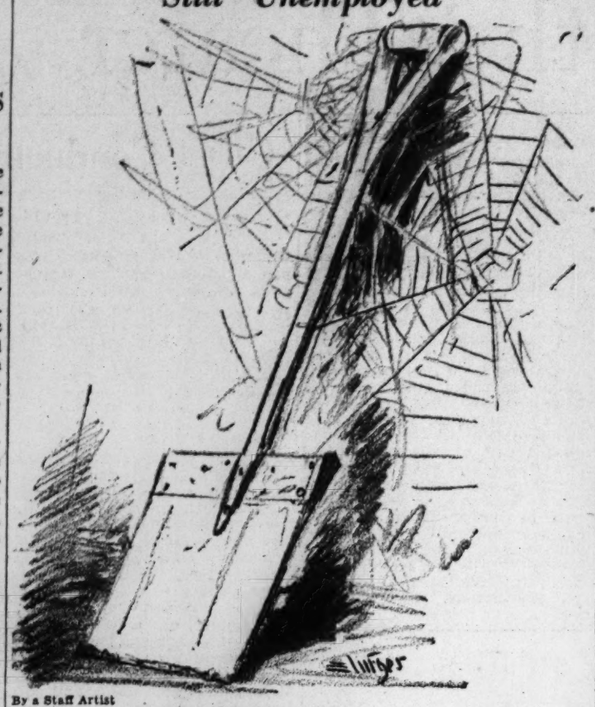
The labor committee chairman referred particularly to hour and wage regulation but was careful not to confine his prediction to this. "There should be some constitutional method whereby Congress can make its will effective in behalf of maximum hours and minimum wages for the laboring man and woman. Child labor must be prohibited, and chiselels and sweat shops made impossible. This is our immediate task. But I do not wish to be understood as predicting that this will be the sum of labor legislation passed this session," said Chairman Connery.

"The Wagner-Connery collective bargaining law is now in the hands of the Supreme Court for decision," he continued. "If the court should rule this law unconstitutional, it is obvious that this session must take action in the vital field of collective bargaining. We must pass another law that will be constitutional. One thing must not be done. The worker must not see this session end without enactment of collective bargaining protection for him. Such a law is nothing but elementary justice."

Chairman Connery recently conferred with President Roosevelt on the subject of labor legislation for the session and is expected to lead the House fight for such an administration measure that will soon be submitted. It is an open secret that the House labor committee is now in camparative quietude for the purpose of waiting to see what the President wants along this line. Any White House proposal will be considered and very possibly amended by the Connery committee before reaching the House floor. While Chairman Connery is an ardent champion of the President's labor objectives he has on more than one occasion differed from details of the White House policies.

In connection with collective bargaining, Mr. Connery today criticized the law's slow process in producing decisions on the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress. "If there had been a year ago provision for quick verdicts, as the President has recommended to Congress, the Supreme Court would have ruled on the Wagner-Connery act soon after its passage and there would have been no General Motors or any other sit-down strikes," he asserted.

Still 'Unemployed'



By a Staff Artist

Dusty Snow Equipment Sits Contentedly in Boston Stalls

It may have snowed somewhere in New England this winter, but you can't prove it by Boston expenses through snow-fighting equipment.

Parked snugly in their stalls, the city's plows, tractors, and trucks continue to gather dust and cobwebs as they wait for a good old-fashioned blizzard to put in an appearance.

Hopes that they might be used arose several times during recent months when skies grew overcast and light snow flurries appeared. But these soon dissolved into gentle rain which washed away all trace of snow.

And only one month this winter has any noticable amount of snow fallen, and that was last November 1. That month 4.4 inches covered the streets—but not for long. The ground was so warm that the snow dissolved almost immediately.

Since then little more than two inches has fallen in Boston, making this winter one of the most snowless on record. To date, including November, the weather bureau has recorded a total of 7.1 inches, which is more than three inches below the record of 10.5 inches set in the winter of 1875-76.

According to official prognosticators, there is a fair chance that Boston will see no more snow this winter, but then, they say, one can never be sure of the weather.

A trace of snow fell in the city last night but not enough to be measured. Possible scattered flurries are forecast for late today, but the Weather Bureau expects it to be fair tonight.

The forecast for Boston and vicinity: Wednesday, partly cloudy, not much change in temperature. Minimum temperature tonight, near 30 degrees.

Linaria

(Continued from Page 11)

World War, and all are strongly opposed to giving aid to either side in this war in particular, or to furthering war in general. Mr. Robson himself, now a fireman, holds the British Distinguished Conduct Medal.

They are anxious, too, he declared, to uphold the neutrality laws of both the United States and Great Britain.

"We are unanimously opposed," Mr. Robson stated, "to taking any kind of part in the war in Spain for three reasons: we do not wish to aid any war in Spain; the non-intervention law is being violated; we respect the neutrality laws of both the United States and England, although they do give loopholes for ships to enter Spanish ports."

The offer of double pay while in Spanish waters and of an $8 bonus to each man, he criticized vigorously.

The Linaria, one of the Stag Line, brought a cargo of Russian anthracite from Nicolaiess, Russia, to Portland and Boston. It was at Portland that the crew first heard of the charter to carry nitrate for munition making from Hopewell, Va., to Seville Spain, and held the first of three conferences with the captain —who, although on the best of terms with the men, is in favor of implicit obedience to orders received from the ship's owners.

Sidney S. Grant, attorney for the men, stated this morning that precedent for their action is found in the case of the British steamer Thurston, which, he said, sailed under sealed orders for Barcelona with a cargo of Russian motor-trucks, and was forced to put into Malta when the crew discovered their destination. A British judge in Malta commended the men for their action and ruled that there was nothing in the articles which they had signed to compel them to aid in civil strife in war-torn Spain, Mr. Grant stated.

In addition to Mr. Robson the committee which visited the British Consulate this morning consisted of Joseph Bray, A. B., William Godfrey, A. B., Edward Jennings, fireman, and Richard Worrall, fireman —all of North Shields.

Topsham

(Continued from Page 11)

pupil is shown to have been $75 for the year for each high school student and $40.50 for children in the grades.

In a report from the Superintendent of Schools, emphasis is laid upon the introduction of the study of music and art. "I believe," the superintendent commented, "the results which have been secured in this work to date should be convincing to everyone that it worth far more than it costs."

The report includes a complete record of the eight births and five marriages which were registered in Topsham during the year, as well as other items of like personal interest.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 23—Read Admiral Henry T. Mayo, retired, who passed on here today, commanded the United States fleets in the Atlantic during the World War, and was known as the man who ordered the salute to the flag at Tampico, Mexico in 1914, which subsequently led to the taking of Vera Cruz.

In 1916 Admiral Mayo was appointed commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet and served in that capacity throughout the war. Wiring him after his retirement in 1920 Secretary of the Navy Daniels said:

"It is a matter of congratulation that, while under your command, the United States fleet reached its highest efficiency and made its largest contribution in the World War."

Admiral Mayo was born in Burlington, Vt.

Need of Religion Urged

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Charles P. Taft 2d, of Cincinnati, Ohio, asserted here over the holiday that "religion and philosophy are a necessary background for world problems." Speaking at exercises commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Dwight Hall, Yale undergraduate religious association, the Cincinnati civic reformer declared that "the threat of war" is among the most pressing problems of the day.

New Auto Plates For Connecticut Are Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23—On the first of March Connecticut automobiles will appear for the first time with permanent license plates, the innovation of the Motor Vehicles Department to do away with annual issuance of new plates.

In an experiment being watched by other motor vehicle departments in the country, Connecticut this year is issuing aluminum instead of steel plates, so designed that they can stay on an automobile year after year. Average life of a pair of plates is expected by the department to be five years.

Although the plates are more expensive, the department expects to save money through them. After this year, the investment for new ones will be small, and there will be much less cost for mailing and handling. Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor places the saving, when all these factors are considered, at $100,000 a year.

Apply as Usual

The automobile owner, when next February comes, will send in his application for 1938 as usual. Instead, however, of getting a new set of plates, all he will get is a pair of small metal tabs with the numerals "38" stenciled on them. He will snap off the "37" tabs now at the bottom of the plates and snap on the new ones. As long as he keeps the car, and in fact even if he changes cars but keeps the same registration number, he will keep the plates.

If they become defaced, the State will insist that they be exchanged, and it will cost the motorist $1 for that service. The charge will be $5 if the motorist insists on having a new set of plates manufactured with the same numbers that he had before. This is in case the damage is done before the department considers that ordinary wear and tear can be blamed for it. If the plates last their expected span they will be replaced free.

The introduction of permanent plates is relieving the department of one troublesome matter, the annual demand for special number and letter combinations. Since the State began the use of two letters on most of its plates motorists have been quick to ask for registration combinations that would contain their initials, their telephone numbers and what not.

Commissioner Connor has been liberal in granting these requests and has added a few special numbers for friends that depart from the standard. Thus Franklin P. Adams, New York newspaper columnist, has a car registered as FPA-1. Samuel Shethar, former chairman of the General Assembly's Motor Vehicle Committee, has a car registered merely as SS. William H. Mortensen, director of the Bushnell Memorial in Hartford, has plates that read simply WHM. Commissioner Connor himself, who was an officer in the 102d Regiment of the Yankee Division, has plates coveted by most of the veterans in that regiment, YD-102. Most of the AL series has been snapped up by American Legion members.

Heavier Demand

With the prospect of permanent plates there has been a heavier demand than ever for special numbers, resulting in much added detail work in the department. Motorists who are disappointed this year, however, must make the best of the plates they get.

Natural aluminum background with black raised characters and gold date tab will be the color scheme this year. Only color to be changed in the future will be that of the small date tab. Policemen watching for violators of the registration law after March 1 will need sharp eyes.

The aluminum in the plates has been oxidized by a special process to resist weather. Stamping, enameling and baking were done at the Connecticut State Reformatory, which for years has made the plates for the department. Four hundred thousand pairs have been made and the department will issue before March 1 about 330,000 of them.

Old style steel plates are being continued for commercial vehicles, for another year at least.

Bangor Airport Gets Floodlights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Feb. 23—A new floodlighting system for night landings has been installed at the Bangor muncipal airport. New wind indicators and radio beam equipment have already been installed in carrying out the modernization program of the airport.

The field is now surrounded by ground lights and the runways are bordered by guide lights. A steel tower has been erected also as a mounting for apparatus to indicate the height of the ceiling.

Stay Put

Connecticut Number Plates

Made of Aluminum, These New Auto Plates Necessitate Only Yearly Change in Date Numbers

Yale Alumni Hears Tribute Paid to The Work of Dr. Angell

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Tribute to the work of Dr. James Rowland Angell as president of Yale University, a post he will soon relinquish, was paid yesterday before many sons of Eli who returned to the campus of elms for alumni day.

Telling the graduates of the changes effected at Yale in recent years, Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, dean of the college, said:

"Mr. Angell has been the great force for 15 years behind the advance that Yale has been making. And always the goal has been to train our undergraduates not so that they will know a lot but so that they will not lose their way. . . .

"Mr. Angell came to Yale with a great disgust for the post-war era of moral and intellectual defeatism but with a great faith in youth and in education. After 15 years he can look with satisfaction at the student body that has developed under his wise regime."

Farmers' Exchange Business Advanced 26 Per Cent in 1930

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23 (AP)—Business of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange increased 26 per cent in 1936, it was reported in the annual meeting today, attended by some 700 farmers from the area embraced by the exchange, comprising the northeastern states.

Net sales for the year totaled $17,730,134, H. E. Land, treasurer, reported, an increase of $3,662,600 over the preceding year. Savings for members will total $266,601 on 1936 business, Mr. Land reported. Members participate in the patronage dividends in proportion to the amount of their purchases through the co-operative of feed, fertilizer and other farm supplies.

Winant

(Continued from Page 11)

then would be under his direction if the reorganization is carried out. Meanwhile Mr. Winant, absent from the capital, indicated he was attending to personal business. Recently he said he needed a vacation and that he contemplated a trip to the Southwest.

* * *

New England Congressmen report reaction to the President's proposal to reorganize the judiciary is flooding their offices with mail, heavier than in several years. Both Democrats and Republicans say most of their constituents' letters are protests against enlarging the Supreme Court. But Democrats add that in nearly every case of controversial issues most of their mail comes from opponents and virtually none from advocates.

Nearly half of the hundreds of letters received weekly by the New Hampshire and Massachusetts delegations is signed by women, another unusual indication of interest in the controversy.

Democratic Senators David I. Walsh of Clinton, Mass., and Fred H. Brown of Somersworth, N. H., have not publicly disclosed their views on the proposal. Massachusetts' five Democratic representatives also have reserved their viewpoints.

* * *

Two committee changes affect Bay State Republicans. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Beverly, became a member of territories and insular affairs and was revealed of service on the printing committee.

Girl Scouts Plan Jubilee Events

A huge birthday cake, lit by 25 flickering candles, will hold the spotlight in the Boston Opera House on March 6 at a party celebrating a quarter century of Girl Scouting, it was announced Saturday by the twenty-fifth anniversary committee, headed by Miss Alice Thorndike, secretary of the Boston council.

The committee is also arranging "a living memory book" in the form of tableaux telling the story of Girl Scouting in Boston. It is expected that 2000 girls will participate in the program.

Bit 'Kittenish' Says Townsend Tester When Asked If She Is Planning a 'Bob'

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Carrie A. Saben, 61, last night was chosen as the recipient of a $200 fund which she will spend within one month as a Townsend plan experiment, believed to be the first in the eastern states.

The fund was provided by persons who paid 50 cents apiece for 400 tickets to a Townsend club supper and entertainment, here last night. Mrs. Saben was chosen from a field of four candidates, by ballot of the persons attending the gathering.

Happy but a trifle flustered over her victory and the attendant glare of publicity, the elderly woman said in reply to questions that she did not know as yet how she would spend the money.

"But there is one thing I will do," she said, "I'll spend it on paper at home first.

"You know," she explained, "I keep a budget, and I don't intend to throw this money away foolishly. I shall spend it wisely and quickly with those merchants who will cooperate with the Greenfield Townsend Club by returning the transaction tax."

Asked whether she would spend any of the money on beautifying herself, the pleasant-looking wife and mother giggled, flushed and finally admitted that her friends had been urging her to have her still dark hair bobbed. She declined to commit herself definitely, however, saying: "It does seem rather kittenish for a woman 61 years of age to have her hair cut."

Asked if some of the money would be used to pay back bills, both Mrs. Saben and her husband, Walter A. Saben, chorused emphatically: "We have no back bills."

Mrs. Saben, holding her husband's hand, declared that they would cooperate 50-50 in the spending of the $200.

Gazing at his wife of 43 years, Mr. Saben said: "She has always been a home body. My wife never showed an interest in any lodge or club until she joined the Townsend Club."

Cruiser Vincennes To Enter Service

The Navy's new $15,000,000 heavy cruiser Vincennes will be commissioned tomorrow at exercises at the Charlestown Navy Yard and thereafter be in active service for Uncle Sam.

The 10,000-ton cruiser, built at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., will be turned over by its builders to the Navy Department at 11 a. m.

Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of the 1st Naval District, will read the orders placing the fast cruiser in commission. Command of the vessel will be assumed by Capt. B. H. Green, for many years head of the naval ammunition depot at Hingham.

In the hands of 750 officers and men, the Vincennes will start a two-months "shake-down" cruise early next month and join the Pacific fleet in the fall.

A second step in the enlargement of the Navy will be taken the following day when the destroyer Craven, built at a cost of $4,000,000, is launched at Fore River at 11:45 a. m.

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Manhattan	Feb. 24	Plymouth	Mar. 2	Feb. 23, 8:00 pm	Feb. 24, 8:00 am
*Queen Mary	Feb. 24	Cherbourg	Mar. 1	Feb. 23, 8:00 pm	Feb. 24, 6:00 am
Europa	Feb. 26 (mid)	Cherbourg	Mar. 4	Feb. 26, 1:00 pm	Feb. 26, 8:00 pm
‡Paris	Feb. 27	Plymouth	Mar. 6	Feb. 26, 8:00 pm	Feb. 27, 8:00 am
†Rex	Feb. 27	Gibraltar	Mar. 5	Feb. 26, 8:00 pm	Feb. 27, 9:00 am
Hamburg	Feb. 27	Cherbourg	Mar 7	Feb. 27, 1:00 pm	Feb. 27, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Mar. 6	Mar 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

*Letter mails only specially addressed.
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¶Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

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Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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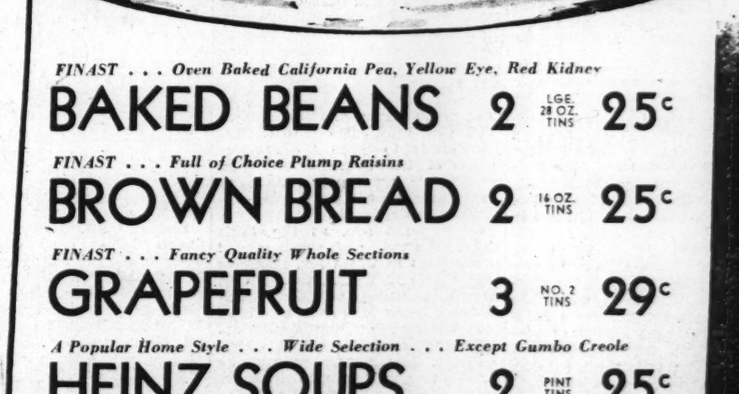

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Art of the Dark Ages

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

The present exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum is so far-reaching in implication, so fascinating in substance, that it should attract visitors from great distances. There has been only one exposition to my knowledge with which it may be compared, that of Byzantine art held at the Louvre in 1931. The Worcester show is wider in scope, offering a collection described as "Pagan and Christian Art in the Latin West and Byzantine East." The exhibition celebrates a most important acquisition for the permanent collection of the Worcester Museum — several Syrian mosaics, including pavements, borders, panels and fragments, recently brought to light in the ancient city of Antioch.

These treasures of the Dark Ages are flashing and bright; they reveal a luxuriance and grandeur never since recaptured; they are sometimes childlike and provincial, often inconsistent; they are compact with symbols, many of which are undecipherable. They relate to plant life and animal life, to pagan gods and scriptural subjects. Every style is encompassed, from the mobile naturalistic image, portrayed in space, to the conceptual form, rendered in a flat diagrammatic pattern; the visualization is sometimes immediate and earthly, sometimes abstract. The art of the West, that of Greece and Rome, blends with that of the East. While the Roman carried ideas to the Orient, the nomadic Barbarians transported eastern handicraft to Europe. Two temperaments, two philosophies interpenetrated, the Hellenistic and the Semitic; one contributed a perfected art of outward form, subtle and exquisite; the other provided the art of a forceful, direct expression. The Orientals ignored materiality, minimized the physical features. That approach suited the Christians, who were other-worldly.

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The Christian symbols, consolidated and incorporated systematically in Romanesque art later, were now being fashioned, assimilated from other cultures, modified, adapted. The Dark Ages commence with the ascendancy of Imperial Rome; they terminate with the domination of Christianity; there has been a subordination, fusion and harmonization of art forms contrived elsewhere, absorbed in another spirit, to serve another doctrine. The magnificence of Byzantine art is a challenge indeed to present-day ideas of racial purity in art.

The mosaics, for their size and commanding designs, seize the visitor's attention at once. Mosaic is a pictorial art, more lasting for the materials of its making, small cubes of glass paste, or stone of varying color, placed side by side in a layer of cement. To us of this generation the mosaic surface seems familiar, from the method of divisionism, and the application of color in petites-taches, devised by the Impressionist school. The mosaicist may have commenced by imitating the painted picture, done in a very atmospheric manner in ancient Rome, but time awakened the craftsmen to the inherent qualities of the medium, to a simplification and formalism which made a more decorative, more striking picture.

The Worcester Museum mosaics from Antioch leave one breathless, with so many and such good examples. One pavement mosaic has as centerpiece a medallion bearing the magnificent portrait of a lady while the field is covered with geometric patterns in what we sometimes characterize today as bargello. A larger mosaic pavement shows the blend of the Hellenic and the Oriental in figures of hunters and animals arranged symmetrically over the surface. The colors of the mosaics are white and black and ocher and terra cotta and lapis. The colors seem a quiet accompaniment to the vivid configurations.

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The sculpture is a particlar topic of interest, for that art especially seemed doomed to decline after its full bloom in Greece. The Romans had little imaginative force to sustain it; the Oriental influence flattened the rounded forms favored the sharp, linear outline. The ivory carvings, in their smaller dimension, hold more to the plastic, rounded surface. A splendid Hellenistic figure acquired, also from Antoch, by this museum, "Hygeia," reveals the realistic, over-ripened form which the later Greeks preferred. From Syria is an Orphic bowl carved of alabaster, a cult ceremonial vessel. Several Coptic reliefs carved with animals and birds, some confronting, some addorsed, some attacking one another, relate to the "animal style" of the Orient, which to this day affords a perplexing problem to archaeologists. A tree or a cross stands like an axis between the symmetrically arranged animals. The background of branches shows the mixture (not well blended) of the stylized pattern and the realistic foliation. Here the styles tend to weaken one another.

The metals are superb. There are ritualistic vessels, including the so-called Great Chalice of Antioch, articles of ornament such as jewelry and utensils. Graves of the barbarian invaders have yielded these treasures, which reveal an extraordinary craftsmanship in handling metal and ornamenting it with chased designs, or incrustations, or enameling. There are jewels from an Ostrogothic tomb which one is tempted to compare with fibulae of bronze from a Visigothic tomb. The latter are magnificent pieces, some shaped in conventionalized forms of eagles and set with colored glass and semi-precious stone inlays. There are eucharistic spoons from Syria, silver plates, a strainer. There is a Frankish chalice, a silver plate from the Caucasus, a Sassanian silver plate.

The textile display includes some beautiful pieces of Coptic tapestry, worked in polychrome wool, combining again the decisive design of the East and the naturalistic rendering of the West. There are some Byzantine fragments inspired by the Sassanian animal motives. Such fragments influenced the ornate animal carving of the Romanesque churches in later centuries.

There are some of the famed encaustic mummy portraits from Fayoum, and two painted pieces from Dura-Europos. From the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York there are on loan several manuscripts, including the famous Manuscript of The Four Gospels, written in about 850 in the Benedictine Monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland, bearing an upper cover, richly encrusted with gems. There is a synaxary, in Coptic, a lectionary in Greek, the Four Gospels in Latin. The rare skill in illumination, the elegant calligraphic gift manifest in these manuscripts was enforced by the same traditions which nurtured the other arts of the Dark Ages.

Courtesy Worcester Art Museum

Mosaic Detail From Border of a Pavement in a Villa at Antioch, Fifth Century A. D., With Greek Inscription, "Agora" (Marketplace).

More Metropolitan Débuts

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Novelty so far as the singers are concerned continues to spice the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House. At a matinée of "Manon" on Feb. 13 Bidu Sayao, a Brazilian soprano, made in the title role her first appearance with the company. On the evening of Feb. 17 John Brownlee, an Australian baritone, was introduced to this country as the jester in "Rigoletto." On the following evening Gina Cigna, the much-discussed Italian soprano, had her third local role in the street-singer heroine of "La Gioconda."

Miss Sayao was heard here last season in a Town Hall recital and also with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, when she sang in Debussy's "Damoiselle élue" under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. Her voice is a light soprano, high, penetrating and flexible, the voice for Manon's entrance song, "Je marche sur tous les chemins," in that Cours-la-Reine scene which at the Metropolitan has usually been omitted during the present century for reasons not far to seek.

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It is a charming scene and essential to an understanding of the story. For Miss Sayao it might safely be restored. And in the scenes that were given, the impression she made was eminently favorable. Her enunciation was of a cameo clearness and her acting, especially in the spontaneousness of its coquetry, was altogether apposite and pleasing. Unfortunately there was little aside from Miss Sayao to recommend this performance. Sydney Rayner, pressed into service at short notice to impersonate the Chevalier des Grieux, was manifestly unsuited to his task. Nor was Richard Bonelli, though he sang well, appropriately cast as Lescaut. Chase Baromeo labored conscientiously to fulfill the requirements of the Comte des Grieux. Maurice de Abravanel's conducting was too much a thing of frantic outbursts and shattered line.

Some years ago, at the Paris Opéra, the writer witnessed several productions in which Mr. Brownlee took part and was impressed with the young baritone's artistic accomplishment, especially when he undertook Wolfram in "Tannhäuser." Vocally his Rigoletto proved disappointing. Power and range were limited and the tone was somewhat throaty and dry, though the singing was intelligent and well planned. Histrionically Mr. Brownlee showed skill and resource, but lacked repose.

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Except for the gentleman from Australia, Americans had the more important parts in this performance—Josephine Antoine as Gilda, Helen Oelheim as Maddalena, Frederick Jagel as the Duke, Chase Baromeo as Sparafucile, Norman Cordon as Monterone. Miss Antoine distinguished herself by a cleanly articulated, neatly phrased, artistically shaded delivery of "Caro nome," and she was also commendable in the duets with Rigoletto and the Duke that went before. But unluckily a vaulting ambition that vaulted none too well tempted her to try, in the supplement to "Caro nome," for a high E that Verdi never wrote. Disheartened, perhaps, by that disaster, she did little with the big duet with Rigoletto in the following act. But, in any event, Miss Antoine disclosed technical and artistic growth.

It must be admitted that America did not flock to this performance peopled with compatriots, for the audience was among the least numerous of the season. Still, Mr. Jagel, though by no means an ideal selection for the Duke, sang with style and if Mr. Baromeo offered only a well-tamed Sparafucile, Mr. Cordon was impressive as Monterone. Much of the spirit of the occasion was due to the masterly conducting of the Italian batonist presiding over the orchestra, Ettore Panizza.

Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 17 was the scene of a concert of Russian music by the visting Philadelphia Orchestra, directed by Eugene Ormandy. The program comprised a symphony in three movements, by the 23-year-old Muscovite composer Tikhon Khrennikov, a work completed in the summer of 1935 and introduced to this country by the Philadelphia Orchestra in Philadelphia on Nov. 20 last, Leopold Stokowski conducting; plus the longer suite from Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" in a new and rather sober orchestral dress provided by Lucien Cailliet, who plays clarinet in the Philadelphia Orchestra and is favorably known as a transcriber for orchestra of organ pieces by Bach.

The Khrennikov symphony, in spite of the composer's youth, is a poised and mature work. Oddly enough, its prevailing idiom is by no means ultra-modern, nor is there any balking at the expression of feeling. Indeed, lyricism unashamed is characteristic of the second movement, an Adagio, and of part of the Finale, and among Russian composers of the past Tchaikovsky clearly exerts the predominating influence. To judge by the behavior of the audience, this symphony may well win general favor.

British Films Look Ahead

By Harold Hobson

London

The British film trade is making strenuous efforts to recover its feet. It is importing American stars—or at any rate stars, like Miss Marlene Dietrich, whose names are chiefly associated with American pictures. It is combing the West End stage for outstanding talent. It is spending money on a scale that would have astounded British cinema magnates 10 or even five years ago. And it is trying—albeit with some premonition of despair in its efforts—to get a hold on the American market.

So immense are the ramifications of the American film industry, so complicated are its finances and its system of exhibition, that some distinguished figures in the English cinema world are inclined to believe that British pictures will never be able to get a firm footing in the United States. They think this, not because they feel that English pictures are unsuitable for American audiences, but because they are convinced that American exhibitors will not let American audiences get a reasonable chance of seeing them.

This, however, is an unduly pessimistic attitude. Not all English film companies, happily, subscribe to it. The London Film organization, for example, has always kept a high heart so far as the possibilities of the American market for English products are concerned.

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In consequence of this courageous outlook, London Film Productions are able to show, from the result of their own activities, that the American front is by no means an impossible campaigning ground for English films. Mr. Alexander Korda is their producer, and each one of the pictures that he brought out last year, including Charles Laughton's "Rembrandt," has been shown in 8000 cinemas in the United States. The success of these films was so great that United Artists have decided to make the worldwide distribution of British films a permanent part of their policy. Therefore 21 British pictures are to be exhibited all over the United States during 1937, and bookings to the value of £1,000,000 have already been made by United Artists Corporation.

The producers of the British films to be distributed include Mr. Korda, Mr. Max Schach, Mr. Erich Pommer, Dr. Paul Czinner, Mr. Victor Saville, Mr. Marcell Hellman and Mr. Lothar Mendes. Amongst the players will be Miss Elisabeth Bergner, Mr. Charles Laughton, Miss Marlene Dietrich, Mr. Robert Donat, Miss Miriam Hopkins, Miss Merle Oberon, Mr. Edward G. Robinson, Miss Ann Harding, Mr. Laurence Olivier, Mr. Basil Rathbone and Mr. Conrad Veidt.

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Satisfactory as this news is, there is a strong feeling that the efforts of the British film trade to gain a prominent place in the world's cinema should not be confined to the purely financial and economic spheres of action. There should be the never-weakening attempt to make better pictures, and a readiness to experiment with new processes and new technique. It is already two or three years since "Becky Sharp" was made in color in the United States; only recently "Ramona," filmed in that country, had several color sequences that were considered notably successful, as well as others which were only doubtfully triumphant. But no outstanding application of color to English pictures has yet reached the market.

Inevitably the British film trade will have to take up the question of color seriously. In doing so it will have an opportunity of directing the new development along right lines. Up to now practically every major advance toward mechanical mastery in the world of cinema has resulted in a continuously closer approximation of cinema technique toward realism. There is a distinct danger that the introduction of color will intensify this tendency. Yet most people competent to judge are convinced that the function of art is not to reproduce the external appearance of things, but to throw on that appearance a revealing light. In Eisenstein's "October" a gigantic symbolic figure of the Tsar crumbled and fell, only to re-form with the setting up of the Kerensky Provisional Government. That is an effect that could be achieved by no other art except the art of the cinema, and it would be out of the reach of cinema itself, once it became entirely realistic. For these reasons many people hope that British films, when they come to employ color, will use it to emphasize qualities of fantasy and imagination.

Meanwhile, the London theater is looking forward to a prosperous and energetic year. Miss Ann Harding is shortly to appear at the Globe Theater in a revival of Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Candida." Sir Barry Jackson is already formulating his plans for the Ninth Malvern Festival, to be held from Monday, July 26, until Saturday, Aug. 21. These include a revival of Mr. Shaw's "The Apple Cart," first produced at Malvern in 1929, after which it enjoyed a run of nearly 300 performances in London, providing Sir Cedric Hardwicke with one of his most famous parts. There will also be another Shaw play, possibly, in fact, the new work entitled "Geneva," on which Mr. Shaw has been engaged for sometime past. Further it is announced that "Susannah and the Elders," discovered last year by Prof. Ifor Evans, of Queen Mary College, London University, in what is believed to be the only copy extant, will be produced. Completing the program are "Gammer Gurton's Needle," "The School for Scandal," Fielding's "Tom Thumb the Great" and two modern plays not yet chosen.

New York Realists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A stimulating exhibition has been opened by the Whitney Museum of American Art under the title, "New York Realists." It goes back to the first decade of the century and presents nine artists who were allied by a common interest in painting life. The artists include Robert Henri, George Luks, George Bellows and Glenn O. Coleman, who have passed from the contemporary scene, and with them John Sloan, William Glackens, Ernest Lawson, Everett Shinn and Guy Pene du Bois—men of the present who are continuing the realistic tradition in their work.

What marked these artists off from their contemporaries after the turn of the century was their determination to paint life as they found it unbeautified by the idealistic processes of the "studio" painters, and untouched by the genial ardor of Impressionism.

One may see Henri, as the titular leader of the group, well represented at the museum by portraits and landscapes, the latter especially showing how vigorously he penetrated the spirit of the local scene. He painted a somber coal breaker then with as much enthusiasm for the reality of the thing as one now sees so frequently young artists doing, and he painted in the drab mood of a damp winter's day his fine "Fifty-seventh Street," one of the most admirable landscapes in the exhibition.

George Luks, it is clear by now, was passionately interested in life, and put all the rough vigor of his personality into painting it. As Henri went to Manet as the immediate precedent for his realism, Luks looked back to Hals as well as Manet, and his figures such as those in "The Spielers," "The Guitar" and the admirable "Little Milliner," one of the best figure pieces he ever painted, show his bursting ardor not only for life but for painting it with the vigor of a Hals or the suavity of a Manet.

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It is much the same with George Bellows, who had, however, a larger talent, a talent especially for the drama in life. His noted "Stag at Sharkey's" represents him in his most dramatic mood, painting with a slashing brush the action he saw in the prize ring. That he had a more sober, penetrating vision also, is shown in his dark-keyed portrait of Prosper Invernizzi, but the realist is strong again in his fine "Bridge, Blackwell's Island" and in the "Men of the Docks," one of his largest New York landscapes.

Five of these artists—Henri, Luks, Glackens, Shinn and Sloan—began their careers in Philadelphia, it is interesting to note, and several of of them as pictorial illustrators. There are some fine drawings in the show by Glackens and Sloan and Luks to show for their early training and occupation. Sloan has carried his gift for lively observation up to the present. He applied it conspicuously to Greenwich Village and the downtown New York scene, and made vivid documents of paintings such as "McSorley's Back Room" and "Yeats at Petipas," which is so full of the warm feeling of fellowship among artists. But best of his works at the museum, transcending the rest with its suggestive utterance, is his "Six O'clock, Winter," with its surging dinner-hour crowds and its Elevated rushing like a comet through the evening sky.

Lawson is the only artist who seems out of place in the show, but as a pioneer interpreter of the New York scene his presence is justified. He painted on the Harlem River, at the upper outskirts of Manhattan, a numerous series of views, in the cold half-light of winter, and in the crispness of spring, of which his "Spring Evening, Harlem River," is especially notable. Of life there is little in his paintings, but of reality a great deal, and his reality is modified by subtlety of color and a granite-hardness of texture.

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The realism of Glackens has passed through two distinct phases, the earlier showing in the broad style and bold decorative pattern of his "Chez Mouquin," one of the most admirable pictures in the Whitney Museum group. It has much of Manet in it, also a great deal of Glackens, and is at the same time a true picture of New York restaurant life in the early nineteen hundreds.

The Du Bois paintings in the group are all early works, and these show how consistent and keen have been his studies of the middle class. They are small pictures, but life is pungently characterized in them, with ever an accent half satirical, half witty, and always about them there is that urbanity for which the artist is noted among the realists of today. Shinn was close to a genius when he painted the small pictures of theater life and the ballet that represent him in the show. They date from 1902 to 1908—since when his skill has tapered off perceptibly—and are as charming as they are clever.

Like Sloan, the late Glenn Coleman did much of his painting in Greenwich Village, and his street scenes are colorful records of its nocturne moods. His style is lighter, more "decorative," however, than his colleague's. His drawing of life, while observant, is less profound.

It has been seen that several of these artists are still active participants in the contemporary scene, but that the exhibition is confined to their works of the pre-war decade. Thus a definite harmony has been established by the show in relation to a specific period. It was the childhood of modern realism, and some of our finest talents of the last 30 years have been products of it. The Whitney Museum was never more fortunate in making an exhibition than in this one.

J. C. B.

Half an Opera

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Christopher Columbus discovered America, and in an opera almost as big in scale as that continent, Darius Milhaud and Paul Claudel have discovered Christopher Columbus. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they invented him, for he is transformed into a strange, symbolic, mystical figure that, in one of its aspects, typifies the Dove dispatched from the Ark to find land—a play on the word colombe, the French for dove.

The basic idea on which the opera is constructed, the program of the British Broadcasting Corporation told us, is that the drama is like a book. "Christopher Columbus is presented with the book of his own destiny, the contents of which are communicated to the public, or posterity (represented by the chorus), to whom he has to justify his acts."

It need scarcely be said that, like a child's Noah's Ark, though less concretely, this book of destiny is more hyperbolical than historical. In the opera both contemporaries and posterity (represented by the chorus) hurl many reproaches at poor Christopher Columbus, but they do not go to the length of making him responsible for Hollywood and jazz. Incidentally, when the opera is given in the theater, cinematographic projections are used with the ordinary scenery.

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On the present occasion we heard "Christopher Columbus" but did not see it. We did see Milhaud himself, loftily enthroned on the conductor's chair; the serried masses of the chorus, in numbers worthily representative of posterity; the orchestra, the soloists, the announcer with the perfect accent—every B. B. C. announcer, it is whispered, has been educated at Eton and Harrow and Oxford and Cambridge—and various officials, no doubt all old Blues, obviously chosen for their prowess in running about. But while all this might be prophetic of the material for an opera libretto of the Brave New World to come, visually, at any rate, it had nothing to do with the Old and New World of Christopher Columbus as conceived by Paul Claudel.

Half an opera may be better than none but, aesthetically, half a criticism seems worse than none. It may be said, however, that the Milhaud half of "Christopher Columbus" presented the critical problems always set by this apostle of the "wrong-note" school. His facility and technical skill are undeniably impressive—he writes with ease in three keys at once. But, as so often, facility is accompanied by a certain levelness, which results in monotony. Again, he possesses the valuable qualities of spontaneity and vigor but—there generally seems to be a "but"—he is forever falling on the wrong side of the fence of vulgarity. His art has a quality, not always easy to define, which, when found in people, makes us call them "loud." From a purely musical standpoint Milhaud may be described as a modernist "hearty." At the desk, on the other hand, the modesty and quietness of his manner made it difficult to reconcile the composer with the conductor.

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"Hearties" in ordinary life are generally simple, active folk, but, musically, Milhaud embodies simplicity, sophistication, truculent aggressiveness, irony, grotesqueness, seriousness, humor and sometimes, with other paradoxical qualities, even silliness.

What is the key to this aesthetic? Perhaps some passages from a recent book of essays by Aldous Huxley get near the answer. He says of a famous novelist that to him art had to be wholly spontaneous, and, like the artist, imperfect, limited and transient. "Art, he thought, should flower from an immediate impulse toward self-expression or communication, and should wither with the passing of the impulse. . . . Stone oppressed him with its indestructible solidity, its capacity to take and indefinitely keep the hard, uncompromising forms of pure geometry. Great buildings made him feel uncomfortable, even when they were beautiful. He felt something of the same discomfort in the presence of any highly finished work of art." This novelist hardly ever corrected or patched what he had written. Is not this excessive respect for spontaneity the hall-mark of Milhaud? Such an art is, must be, intensely personal. It is the antithesis of the aesthetic on which Bach built his Gothic cathedrals of sound and by which the classical masters reared their structures of "indestructible solidity."

But Milhaud's score of "Christopher Columbus" cannot be fully estimated without the stage that it illustrates. We all know what Columbus did with the egg. Unfortunately, that cannot be done with a score. It can only be said that, left to itself, this one promptly falls down.

The B. B. C. performance was a triumph for the chorus, but so far as most of the principals were concerned, one was glad to be at the right end of the microphone.

Guest Conductors in Moscow

By Victor Belaiev

Moscow

Amongst foreign conductors who have appeared before the Moscow public this season, special mention must be made of Otto Klemperer, Erich Kleiber and Fritz Stiedry. They have been guests of the Soviet Union on previous occasions, and have a definite musical reputation in this country.

Stiedry, a native of Austria, is a highly talented man, a connoisseur of classical and contemporary German music and an artist with an interesting personality as an executant; he is well known in the big musical centers of the U. S. S. R., chiefly as a symphonic conductor. This time he made his appearance in Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," at the Branch of the Moscow Great Theater. He gave a faithful interpretation in respect of musical style and treatment, and provided a splendid tonal background for the vivid and brilliant staging accomplished by B. Zon, the régisseur, and Y Stoffer, the scenic artist, and also for the performers, including E. Mezhraup (Susanna), E. Kruglikova (The Countess), V. Gagarina (Cherubino), A. Volkov (Figaro) and A. Modestov (The Count).

"The Marriage of Figaro" was produced in response to the growing interest manifested by Soviet opera-goers in the masterpieces of classical opera—and interest which is being developed side by side with an interest in the new creative work in the sphere of Soviet opera, wherein contemporary ideas and events are reflected.

The Soviet music lover also aspires to a thorough acquaintance with the best classical works in the realm of symphonic music, and for the furtherance of this end the Moscow State Philharmonic organized a cycle of all Beethoven's symphonies, conducted by Erich Kleiber and given with great success in the Great Hall of the Conservatoire, which was crowded to overflowing.

Kleiber is a past master of his craft, a meditative artist, whose sympathies are on the side of the best specimens of the classical and accepted musical art; at his hands they acquire brilliance and vitality. Together with an interpretation beyond reproach in respect of style and taste, Kleiber often produced an exceptionally powerful impression in individual passages, such as the brilliant, triumphal sonority in the Finale of the Third Symphony, and the opening of the Finale of the First Symphony; not to mention other moments in which his happy "discoveries" were revealed.

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Bizet's "Carmen" at the Great Theater was also superbly conducted by Kleiber, whose handling of the sparkling and diaphanous score was remarkable. The artistic restraint and simplicity of his interpretation contributed to the revelation of the splendor and brilliance implanted by the composer in the very essence of the music and not in the dynamic indications. In M. Maksakova, a fine singer and actress, Kleiber had an admirable exponent of the principal character.

Whereas Stiedry and Kleiber devoted much of their working time to preparing for and appearing at important musical functions, Otto Klemperer flashed across the Moscow musical horizon like a meteor. He conducted only two concerts, with identical programs, and thereupon departed for America, where he will remain until May, when he proposes to return to the U. S. S. R. to give more concerts. His Moscow program consisted of the Prelude and Liebestod from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde"; Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fêtes"; Beethoven's Piano Concerto in C minor, with Emil Gilels as soloist, and Brahms's First Symphony. The performance of this program, interpreted with compelling strength and power, was excellent, and the sonority of the huge State Philharmonic Orchestra of the Soviet Union (newly formed this year) noble and imposing. The concert was an outstanding success.

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Klemperer is one of those conductors who, possessed of everything that can give them complete mastery of the modern technique of conducting, have beyond this an intuitive understanding of the orchestra and the forces composing it, and the unlimited influence over it which results from that understanding. Conductors of this type do not merely "conduct" an orchestra, i. e., obtain from it the performance of their intentions by putting themselves opposite the orchestra and acting upon it from without, so to speak. They dominate by merging themselves with it, constituting with the orchestra an organic, artistic whole, and acting upon it from within.

The gift of fusion with his instrument during a performance is inherent in Emil Gilels, who played the concerto with eminent success. This young Soviet pianist, who was a prize-winner at the international competition for pianists held in Vienna, once more showed himself to be a mature, serious and brilliant executant, worthy of the reputation he has acquired.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

The Theater Union Returns

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The Theater Union has come to life again, this time uptown in the little theater called the Bayes on the roof of the Forty-fourth Street Theater, but if the organization has left Fourteenth Street behind it there is no indication that it has left there also its ideals. As its first production of this season and the first in its new environment it presents John Howard Lawson's "Marching Song." As always Mr. Lawson is interested, and ardently, in social justice. "Marching Song" is a picture of American working people battling against hunger and their employers. The workers are engaged in a sit-down strike in an automobile factory.

Mr. Lawson has chosen a picturesque setting and Howard Bay, who designed the scenery, has given to the abandoned factory in which the action takes place a good deal of dim and shadowy beauty in spite of the bareness of the interior. In this vast, gaunt hell homeless men are preparing for the winter, and to it for refuge come a woman with a baby and her husband, who have been evicted. The man, a striker on the blacklist, can find no work. His predicament starts another strike.

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It is the pitiful activity attendant upon the new strike that we see in this bleak ruin of an unused factory. The strike is off stage, which fact gives Mr. Lawson's play the air of an accompaniment of drama rather than drama itself, makes it occasionally seem dramatically disordered. As we listen we learn of the frantic efforts to picket the plant, to get food to the men inside, to resist the machinations of the factory owners. These machinations include the calling in of the police, headed by an unprincipled inspector, the importation of thugs with machine guns and poison gas.

The dramatist, in his efforts to be complete, includes among the strikers many nationalities and many types. In fact, his enthusiasm for the cause he supports weakens his powers of selection. In spite of vivid writing, good acting, clever and honest characterization, his eagerness to make his play of many elements gives it from time to time an arbitrary sound. Anthony Brown has staged it fluently and the actors perform their tasks with wholehearted efficiency. "Marching Song" is the most finished product both in the quality of its writing and the manner of its production that the Theater Union has achieved.

At the Hudson Theater, Walter Hampden is presenting and playing Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," which might very well be a lesson to John Howard Lawson in the matter of cogency. Though in the brevity and bareness of its characterizations and the speed of its development "An Enemy of the People" shows its age, it still proves a daring play. Ibsen gets to the point quickly, blasts the objects of his hate in a few dynamic words. An honest man sees an opportunity to benefit his fellow-men and is happy to be of service. His fellows are happy, too, until they discover that it will cost them something—in money, in time, in pride, in any number of trivial ways. They ask themselves what there is in it for them, concludes that there is not enough and turn on him. Whereupon he gives them in stinging words an estimate of their quality as human beings.

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Mr. Hampden knows well how to act this kind of play, and his company does, too. It provides an exciting intellectual experience.

Dion Boucicault, whose antique plays have previously and profitably been revived for the purpose of providing contemporary theatergoers with a laughing stock, is revived once more at the Vanderbilt Theater. It is his "London Assurance" now. Barbara Robbins, who revives it, is apparently a person more polite than those others who have brought the Boucicault plays back to the light in order that they may be laughed at. This revival is done with affection. Therefore, it is done also with delicacy and charm. Its players are young and frolicsome, its settings pretty, its costumes gay and imaginative.

Philadelphia Print Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The annual national salon of block prints at the Philadelphia Print Club follows closely the trend of other print annuals in offering a pageant of American life.

Howard Cook, Guggenheim Foundation fellow, wins the Mildred Boericke $75 prize for the best print in the exhibition, a design that adds one more to the rapidly growing list of striking negro studies. Titled "River Baptism," it offers a forceful black-and-white patternization of figures, adroit in placement of white robes and black, and in the support given the pattern by flicker of hands.

The two honorable mentions are also interesting as Americana. Barbara Latham's "In the Park" uses typical metropolitan material in pretzel vendor, baby-coach line-up and background of fine old trees curtaining an old-fashioned house block.

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"Concert-meister," by Wharton Esherick, another mention winner, turns to the theater for inspiration. The foreground is humanized by black figure silhouettes of gallery gods against the blaze of light and semi-circular musician-rows of the stage. Far down in the pit are many rows of round white head suggestions, repeated in balconies and boxes across the amphitheater. It is, however, the pattern and not the people that is of importance.

Only one artist, Josef Albers, drops representation entirely, to play with abstract forms.

At the opposite pole are meticulous landscapes by Asa Cheffetz and Thomas Nason, eloquent of the best English tradition, with every leaf on the tree, and every daisy or blade of grass in the field. Yet so skillful are these print-makers as design technicans that the minutiae of their compositions never interfere with a larger pattern quality. Fields become, as they do in nature, a carpet of which flowers and grasses are the deep pile while the myriad leaves create foliage masses.

One of the most emotionally interesting artists represented is the Philadelphia negro print-maker, Henry B. Jones. Working into his compositions something of the romance, the tragedy, the rich folk-tale fabric of his race, he offers "Swamp Gal" and "Night."

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Individuality of pattern is found, also, in the work of Michael J. Gallagher, who has gained much from his work for Government art projects. "Polish Wedding," with its rich human tapestry, its welter of barrels, fences, balcony, smoke stacks and river front, presents one aspect of American industrial home life. His "Apple Orchard," on the other hand, is a well-woven agricultural tapestry of rich, fecund tree and fruit forms.

The contemporary print-maker misses little of interest in the life about him. He even finds material in the bill-poster. John Francis Hart's "Acrobatic Posters," starring two circus billboards and two men with long brushes, is national in flavor.

There is a bit of everything, from fish docks to the kitchen stove, and from reveries of the past to the industrial present. Among the significant prints are "Blue Ridge Kitchen," by Charles W. Smith; "Lakeport Landscape," an industrial composition, by Kavin B. O'Callahan; "Fish Day," at the wharf, by M. Lois Murphy; "Salute," by Mabel M. Farmer; "The Serpent of New York," by Bernice Jamieson; "Fisherman's Cove," by Lloyd C. Foltz; "Rolling Fields," by Dorothy McEntee; "Mountain Parish," by Oscar Weissbach; "The Silver Seventies," a retrospective fantasy by Edward Farmer, and rich color compositions of the West by Gustave Baumann.

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Business and Industry

Heavy Demand Sends Steel Operations to Highest in Years

Commerce and Finance

Official Control Of Metal Prices Bruited in London

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The establishment of official control was hinted today to halt the London metal exchange's lusty boom in prices for materials of war.

Prices of lead, tin, copper and zinc soared to new high levels for recent years yesterday and enthusiastic operators predicted another "wartime" expansion because of the demand of rearming nations for none-ferrous metals.

They feared, however, a threat that either the Government or authoritative financial interests would fix prices or take other measures to curb the rapidly rising values and virtually end a free and open market.

Today the price of copper broke the equivalent of 1 cent a pound following yesterday's hectic rise of more than 2 cents to the equivalent of 17 cents a pound.

About 5000 tons changed hands at today's figure of £65 2 shillings 6 pence a ton, equivalent to 16 cents a pound. Conditions in the market were quiet with the turnover about half that of the previous session.

Tin continued its advance, closing at the equivalent of 61 cents a pound compared with 60.8 cents yesterday. A total of 500 tons was sold.

Rearmament Chief Factor

Industrial consumers engaged in a running fight with speculators to keep prices down to what they termed "more economic" levels and warned the industry was being crippled by prices which they said were out of line with normal conditions.

Adding to the wave of enthusiasm, scrap steel, another metal essential to Britain's $7,500,000,000 rearmament program, was raised 67 shillings (about $16) a ton.

The bears in the market were loud in denials that British, German, Russian or other continental governments were heavy buyers of the armament materials, but bulls continued to place their money on either metals or shares of metal companies in the hope of a continued advance.

The sudden upsurge was described by brokers as the accumulated result of the various rearmament programs and the effort of speculators to get in "on the ground floor" and hold on until Britain's demands are so great she will pay the high prices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Leading sellers of copper for delivery in the United States stayed out of a confused market today while they watched violent gyrations in metal prices in London.

Nominally the domestic quotation of the red metal was 14 cents a pound, to which it was advanced last week on an excited wave of world buying attributed partly to expectation of increasing armament demand.

But the home price was more than a cent and a half under the world price, depsite a sharp setback in London, and little metal was reported changing hands in this market pending a settlement of the uncertainty.

The export quotation changed so rapidly, following a rise above 17 cents during yesterday's holiday in this country, home sellers were unwilling to quote until the atmosphere cleared.

A block of 40,000 shares of Park-Utah Consolidated Mines, with extensive properties in Utah, changed hands at the opening at $7.50 a share, up more than $1.

• On the commodity exchange copper spurted .30 to .72 of a cent a pound as traders speculated on the chance domestic sellers would follow London with another mark-up of a cent or so.

By the time New York markets were getting under way after the holiday recess, cables reported the London copper price had broken to 15.625 cents from its top above 17 cents.

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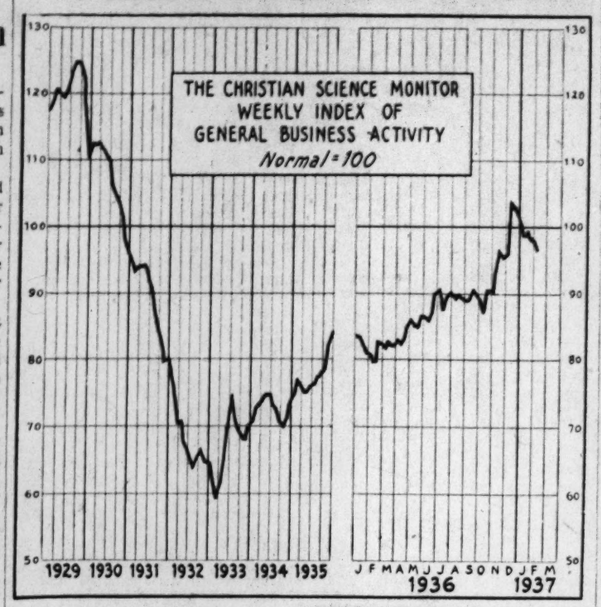
Monitor Weekly Index Records Further Decline in Business



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity registered a further decline during the week ended Feb. 13. From a level of 97.3 on Feb. 6 the index dropped .6 of a point to 96.7 (prel.) on Feb. 13, the lowest since the middle of November. This compared with 80.0 on Feb. 15, 1936.

Decreases were recorded for two of the components of the index, while the third gained moderately.

A substantial decline was reported for bank debits for selected centers outside New York City greater than was seasonally expected, and the adjusted index slumped off.

For electric power production a very slight decrease in the week's output — to 2,199,860,000 kilowatt hours from 2,201,057,000 kilowatt hours the preceding week—fell short of the customary seasonal drop and the adjustments for the seasonal factor raised the index. Allowance for the upward turn in power production, however, reduced this gain somewhat, leaving a moderate increase in the adjusted figure.

Miscellaneous freight loadings likewise failed to fulfill seasonal expectations. Loadings in this classification increased from 265,817 cars for week ended Feb. 6 to 273,181 cars in the week ended Feb. 13, but adjustments lowered the index.

With the rehabilitation work well under way in the flood districts and the resumption of buying, the districts where strike settlements have been effected, business activity, it is generally believed, will push forward now at a faster rate.

The rising demand for steel has placed additional pressure on the mills and backlogs have increased. Steel ingot production last week was estimated at 82½ per cent of capacity, according to the Iron Age, another new high for the recovery movement.

Retail trade has been active and in some areas, especially the South, sales last week were reported at new highs for the year. Increase over a year ago averaged about 11 per cent.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 13* 1937	Feb. 6 1937	Feb. 15 1936
Combined index	96.7	97.3	80.0
Bk debits outside NYC	87.5	89.4	77.2
Elec power prod	98.7	98.4	92.8
Misc carloadings	101.8	102.2	78.5

*Preliminary.

Goodrich, Goodyear Raise Office Employees' Salaries

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—B. F. Goodrich Company joined Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in announcing salary increases for office employees.

Both companies said the amounts had not been determined and that the raises would be "individual adjustments." They and other Akron tire manufacturers last week announced increases of 5 to 8 cents an hour for factory workers.

Goodrich officials said office employees "will be advised as soon as possible of their revised salaries, effective Feb. 16."

New Hayden, Stone & Co. Partnership Is Formed

Formation of a new limited partnership as of Friday under the name of Hayden, Stone & Co., made necessary by the recent passing on of Charles Hayden is announced. The firm will continue to carry on general investment brokerage and security underwriting business.

The estate of Charles Hayden will be a limited partner. General partners will be Robert G. Stone, Lester Watson, Charles M. Connfelt, Clarkson Potter, Prescott Bigelow, Frank G. Gernon, John R. Dillon, Herbert G. Bell, Richard L. Morris and Claude W. Peters.

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Commodity Prices Increase 0.2 P. C. In Week of Feb. 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.2 per cent during the week ended Feb. 13, due largely to rising prices of farm products, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The week's rise brought the all commodity index to 85.6. This is within one-tenth of a point of the mid-January peak and compared with the corresponding week of 1936, shows an increase of 6.2 per cent.

In addition to the farm products group, the indexes for hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities also advanc fractionally. Foods, textile products, and chemicals and drugs declined.

The index for the 'all commodities other than farm products' group rose 0.1 per cent to the level of a month ago. Compared with a year ago nonagricultural prices are 4.5 per cent. Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index for the group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods," also advanced 0.1 per cent. Wholesale prices of industrial commodities are now 0.6 per cent above the corresponding January level and 5.8 per cent higher than that of a year ago.

Commodity Groups	Feb. 13 1937	Feb. 6 1937	Feb. 15 1936	Feb. 16 1935
All commodities	85.6	85.4	80.6	79.4
Farm products	91.6	90.5	79.9	79.2
Foods	86.6	86.7	84.0	83.1
Hides & leather prods	103.3	103.1	97.0	86.7
Textile products	76.9	77.0	70.6	69.7
Fuel & light. materials	77.6	77.2	76.9	74.0
Metals & metal prods.	90.5	90.4	86.0	85.1
Building materials	92.2	92.1	85.5	84.6
Chemicals and drugs	87.0	87.2	79.9	80.4
House furng. goods	87.4	87.3	82.8	82.1
Miscellaneous	75.9	75.8	68.0	70.2
Raw materials	88.2	87.4	78.9	*
Semi-mfd. articles	84.9	84.9	74.5	*
Finished products	84.9	84.8	82.5	*
All commodities other than farm products	84.3	84.2	80.7	79.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.6	83.5	79.0	77.7

*Not computed.

Era of Low Yield On Bonds Expected

CHICAGO, (AP)—E. C. Wilkinson, of Standard Statistics Co., New York, said an era of low interest rates and low bond yields was ahead.

He told insurance executives at a meeting of the financial section of the American Life Convention that:

"To combat depression, governmental finance and credit policy practically throughout the world has been aimed toward fostering cheap money," Wilkinson said, "and it will take a long time to reverse this trend to the extent that it will be reflected in a substantial stiffening of long-term rates."

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-fourth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Depreciation

The revenue act provides for "a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence." For convenience, such allowance usually is referred to as depreciation.

In claiming a deduction for depreciation several fundamental principles must be observed. The deduction must be confined to property actually used in trade, business, profession, and to improvements on real property, other than property used by the taxpayer as his personal residence. In general, it applies to the taxpayer's capital assets—buildings, machinery, etc.—the cost of which cannot be deducted as a business expense.

A lawyer, doctor, or other professional man may not charge off as a current expense the cost of a library used wholly in his profession, this being a capital expenditure and the library a capital asset, but he may deduct an allowance for depreciation based upon the useful life of the library. If part of a professional man's residence is used by him for office purposes, a proportionate amount of the depreciation sustained may be deducted, based generally upon the number of rooms in the building used for such purposes to the total. The same principle applies if taxpayer rents to others a portion of his residence. Under such conditions, however, the taxpayer must include in his gross income the rentals received.

Wholesale Trade Has 17 Per Cent Advance in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — There was an increase of 17 per cent in wholesale trade in the United States during 1936 over 1935, according to the Department of Commerce.

The total volume was $52,070,000,000, compared with $44,463,000,000 in 1935. The total for 1936 was the largest since 1930, although under the peak established in 1929, when sales reached $68,950,000,000. The upward trend started in 1934.

According to estimates, the largest increase in wholesale sales in 1936, as compared with 1935, was 20 per cent, attributed to both manufacturers' sales branches, with sales placed at $4,350,000,000, against $3,620,000,000, and bulk tank stations, with sales of $3,250,000,000, against $2,740,000,000.

The assemblers of farm products showed the second largest increase, sales by this group being placed at $2,950,000,000 in 1936 compared with $2,463,000,000 in 1935, an increase of 19.8 per cent.

Chain store warehouse sales were valued at $1,820,000,000 in 1936, compared with $1,660,000,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 9.6 per cent.

Outstanding increases in other sections of the wholesale trade in 1936 as compared with 1935 included:

Lumber and construction materials $675,000,000, against $492,000,000, an increase of 37 per cent; plumbing and heating equipment and supplies $331,000,000, against $243,000,000, a rise of 36 per cent; furniture and house furnishings $325,000,000, against $243,000,000, an increase of 34 per cent; electrical goods $750,000,000, against $577,000,000, a 30 per cent rise; machinery equipment and supplies $1,075,000,000, against $836,000,000, an increase of 29 per cent, and metals and metal work $355,000,000, against $282,000,000, a gain of 26 per cent.

General Electric's Orders Up 87 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Pittsfield, Mass.

Orders received by the Pittsfield Works of the General Electric Company in 1936 increased 87.3 per cent over 1935, Manager Louis E. Underwood said. Orders for the entire company increased 35.6 per cent for the period.

The average hours worked per employee increased 9.1 per cent, and the average weekly earnings of hourly rated and incentive workers, exclusive of learners, increased 13.9 per cent.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Feature of the stock market last week was the continued strength in the steel and non-ferrous shares, particularly Friday following announcement of the British armament program. International market conditions are highly favorable for these groups. Copper, lead, and zinc have had a series of increases in recent months which reflect a condition of growing tightness in all three. Armament programs are impossible without nickel. Exports of American scrap and pig iron are making a tight market in these communities.

Star performer again was United States Steel, which rose on Friday by 5⅞ points to a new high at 113 and closed at the top. It was followed closely by Bethlehem. The unwillingness of United States producers to bid on government business, which requires them under the Walsh-Healey Act to cut their hours to 40 per week, was no surprise in the Street but served further to dramatize their favorable position. The copper producers within recent months have similarly refused to bid. The Walsh-Healey Act is one of those rubber affairs which can be stretched for its friends and tightened against its enemies, and is not expected to stand in the way of any serious needs of the Government. However, many producers turned out more steel in January than their monthly average in 1929. At 80 per cent operations, the steel industry is close to what was 100 per cent eight years ago. Steel, in a sellers' market, is expected to be marked up again shortly, and the only cloud in the steel picture is the John Lewis threat, in regard to which bullish traders quote the old saw, "Never sell on strike news." United States Steel is in a particularly favorable position because it has been running for a long time at a somewhat lower ratio to capacity than its competitors and consequently has more slack equipment to put to work. The only argument with much current vogue in the Street today against still higher prices for steel stock is that the company still has about $33,000,000 of preferred dividend arrears to pay off, and will probably need to do some financing in the near future.

See Copper Mines at Capacity

In the copper group, the companies have, it is rumored, abandoned the last restriction on output and it will be only a matter of two or three months when the domestic industry is operating to capacity, whatever that is. At 14 cents, copper is now back at the average levels of the early nineteen-twenties, but production costs have been radically reduced since that time. Hence copper share prices are beginning to reach levels familiar to the pre-depression trader, with prospects of earnings even higher than in the nineteen-twenties. The 4-cent "excise" tax on copper imports is beginning to look rather superfluous, with foreign prices continually nudging up the New York price, and there is some doubt that it will be continued beyond this year. Meantime security analysts are recommending Kennecott for conservative accounts, Anaconda and the high-cost producers for the more adventurous.

Zinc is another commodity in a tight spot. Inventories are down so low that producers are hardly able to make deliveries to some customers, despite the sharp price increases in the last three months. In consequence American Zinc, New Jersey Zinc, and the minor companies like Callahan have decorated the tape with very attractive figures along with St. Joe and National Lead.

While commodity shares have been doing very well, however, the rest of the list continues to look rather indifferent. The rails have not, chart readers say, pushed decisively through the level reached a week previously, though second-grade rail bonds did well on news that a deal, anticipated for some time in the street, between rail management and labor, had been cooked up regarding pensions, dismissal compensation, etc. Utilities still drifted, but some good buying is reported on rumors that other companies may give up and register under the Utilities Act as Bond and Share was ordered to do by Judge Mack. Some investors expect the lawyers to spare the utility holding companies from dismemberment, perhaps by calling such companies as Bond and Share "investment trusts."

Calls Bond Rise Merely Rally

The high-grade bond market had a rally, but good opinion seems to be that though this rally can go further, it is just a reaction in a bear market. The triple top made by high-grades last fall and this winter (if this can be called a winter) has convinced some reluctant minds that the peak has been passed. One conjecture is that the Treasury will rig the market for its securities for a month or so for a March 15 quarter-date refinancing, though this is by no means unanimous that there will be financing on that date, despite the many signs pointing that way. One of these signs is the failure of the Treasury to make the anticipated weekly sales of $100,000,000 of bills to replace the weekly maturities of $50,000,000. Some in the Street profess to see significance in Reserve Board Chairman Eccles' expression of continued faith in easy money as a repetition of familiar Treasury quarter-date financing preparations. On the general trend of high-grade bond prices, Major Angas' opinions have again become quite a subject of Street conversations. He predicts falling bond prices, and a temporary fall in stock prices followed by another strong market. Many of those who do not agree, like the boldness of his predictions, the Street being, like the world, full of hedgers. Hardest for some to stomach seems to be his prediction of an intermediate fall in stock prices, though some market letter writers well known in the Street have been tinged with bearishness for many weeks.

The "Hot Money" Problem

Few were surprised in the Street when the "hot money" discussions in Washington came to naught. Everybody seems to feel that regardless of the desirability of hampering foreign investment here, no practicable way is open. Every device suggested runs up against the prospect of foreigners' disguising their identity through intermediaries, with enforcement requiring that every security go to market "not in utter nakedness" as at present but trailing clouds of documents attesting its true history from birth, like blocked marks and stamped bonds. Everybody agrees that the only simple way to remedy the situation is to take care of the causes, which is not politically feasible.

Both the Times and Tribune carried in their financial comment columns on the same morning a discussion of a possible official cut in the price of gold, but this probably reflects only a journalistic cabal engineered from the sofa of the pressroom of the Federal Reserve Bank. Conservative bankers are inclined to discount the skeptical theory that a mysterious master-plot in Washington, to lay the blame for the next stock market break on foreigners, is behind the hot money discussions. They say the Washington mind is not that devious or profound, and that it probably simply got snared in its habit of thinking something should be done about what it cannot understand.

With hardly an exception new corporate bond issues brought out in recent weeks are now selling below their issue prices. Corporate bond prices have fallen substantially further than Treasury issues. Some say this puts them back into a more normal relationship. Meantime, however, dealers' and investment bankers' shelves are crowded with unsold issues. The question is raised how the Securities Act of 1933 will affect the new issues market in the future if underwriters are no longer favored, as they have been ever since the law was written, with steadily rising prices.

Smiles greeted the news that the Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission will leave to the Stock Exchange the policing of the "free rider" who buys stocks on Monday and sells on Tuesday because he does not have to put up margin until Wednesday. The Exchange has foreshortened the time necessary to put up margin to one day. Good-till-canceled orders are thus spared. Meantime the broker-dealer segregation issue seems moribund. There appears to be a policy split in the SEC between conservatives and radicals, and the Street is watching the outcome with some natural interest. The real answer will come when a successor to Chairman Landis is appointed. He will take Roscoe Pound's place as dean of the Harvard Law School.

Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 83 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Better operating rates in most producing centers have caused an increase of 2 points to 83 per cent of mill capacity, says the weekly magazine Steel review. This is the highest level reached in years.

Every factor, continues the survey, save labor uncertainties points to continued and increasing activity of the steel industry.

Most Sections Busier

"Pittsburgh operations rose two points to 86 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 1½ points to 56 per cent, and Chicago one half point to 80½ per cent; Buffalo increased one point to 86 and Birmingham one point to 77; Cleveland reached 79½ per cent by adding three points and Detroit 94 per cent by adding 8 points; Cincinnati, rising from the flood, increased 30 points to 60 per cent; Youngstown and Wheeling at 80 per cent, and St. Louis at 82 showed no change; only New England dropped, losing two points to 86 per cent.

"All lines of domestic business are seeking steel in nearly every form and foreign countries are insistent here for more tonnage," continues the report. "Resumption of motor production has restored demand interrupted by the General Motors strike and rehabilitation following the Ohio river flood is calling for heavy supplies. Mills are falling behind and in some instances sheet deliveries are 12 to 15 weeks delayed. Delivery has become more important than price with many consumers. Buying is being done for second quarter with no price named.

World Shortage

"World shortage of iron and steel is becoming more apparent. Great Britain, for some time a heavy importer of semifinished steel from the Continent, is unable to obtain as much as she needs and steel works are crippled. Her imports fell off 11,716 tons in January. British production is sold to the middle of the year. An inquiry for 50,000 tons of pig iron for England has been received in this country. Japan is reliably reported to have bought 35,000 tons of iron in addition to 45,000 tons placed several weeks ago.

Export inquiries include also scrap, tin plate, reinforcing bars and wire rods. Current orders booked for tin plate have exceeded domestic orders in the experience of some producers. Export prices have been advanced on barbed wire $5, wire nails $8 and plain wire $4 per ton."

Advances in steelmaking grades at Chicago brought Steel's composite of scrap quotations to $19.25, an increase of 17 cents for the week. The same influences carried the iron and steel composite up 4 cents to $36.71. The finished steel composite remains unchanged at $55.80.

Business Is Good In Chicago Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in the Chicago area was satisfactory during the past week, says the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesalers and retailers both enjoyed a good demand for Easter wares. Throughout the city there was the usual early spring multiplicity of dollar day and other special sales, with responses well ahead of last year.

In the local steel mill area, the pace continued forward. Despite possible strike talk, orders show no letdown. On the other hand, there appears to be little of the panicky trend to get steel before trouble starts.

Residential building and other expansion appears ready to get away to an early spring start, with rents for May 1 occupancy already up as high as 15 per cent.

Public utilities are all reporting much heavier demands on their services than for any period since 1931.

Railroad Equipment Orders Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The number of new freight cars and locomotives on order has increased sharply, according to the Association of American Railroads.

More new freight cars were on order on Feb. 1 this year than on any corresponding date since 1926. The number of new freight cars on order on Feb. 1 this year totaled 36,036. On Feb. 1, 1926, there were 50,636 on order. Of the new freight cars on order this year, coal cars totaled 16,716; box cars (including both plain and automobile), 13,730; refrigerator cars, 3128; flat cars, 762; stock cars, 700; and miscellaneous other cars, 1000.

Class I railroads also had 362 new steam locomotives on order on Feb. 1, a larger number than on any corresponding date since 1930.

Prices of Cotton Cloth Firmer, but Sales Slower

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton goods markets tightened up again this week after several weeks of price unsteadiness due to second-hand selling, but the volume of trading was somewhat reduced and sales totals did not reach much more than 50 per cent of the current week's output from the looms.

Resale offerings seemed to dry up this week as the market absorbed the last of the cut-price lots available for near-by delivery, and buyers found the market once more based chiefly on first-hand quotations, which were steady and firm.

It was pointed out, moreover, that it is unlikely there will be the same temptation to resell yardage in the gray from now on. The goods that are now being delivered were mostly bought after the substantial advance in gray goods prices took place, and they stand the purchasers in value not very far below current market levels, now that the very wide premiums on quick goods have been modified. Therefore, there is no longer the great desire to turn a substantial quick profit by reselling the goods and buying more for forward delivery.

Sheetings in Demand

The strongest section of the gray goods markets this week was the sheeting division, where a good demand for early yardage was reported, but little or nothing in the way of near-by goods was available for purchase. Most mills had nothing to offer for delivery before June, though many sought to buy March and April shipments and offered premiums for them to no avail.

In the print cloth division, prices firmed noticeably when it became evident that second-hand offerings had been exhausted. Buyers attempted to shake the first-hand market by offerings of sizable volume at prices just under first-hand quotations. This business, however, was turned down in a number of different quarters and was still unplaced at the close of the week, so that many predicted renewed trading this week at full prices.

The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s seemed to be the center of buying attention, and sold for March and April delivery at 7⅜ cents, though efforts to get spots for this figure failed without exception, though sales of limited quantities of spots were made at 7¾ cents.

The 39-inch four-yard 80x80s encountered some irregularity when sales early in the week at 10¼ cents for spots and 10 cents for April delivery were followed later in the week by sales of spots from second hands at 9¾ cents and offerings from some mills as low as 10 cents.

Broadcloths Active

Carded broadcloths were rather active, with sales of substantial amounts of 80x60s at 7½ cents for forward shipment running into the summer, but second quarter deliveries were moving at 7⅝ cents and spots when available brought 7¾ to 8 cents. On 100x60s there was some trading in spots at 10 cents, and some buying of second quarter yardage at 9⅛ cents.

Heavy drills were in some demand, and business on 37-inch 2.75-yard construction for April-May delivery was put through at 11¼c, while part-waste osnaburgs sold for near-by delivery at 9 cents for 38-inch 2.85 goods.

The fine goods division held rather firm throughout the lull in the trading, and moderate business was pushed through on standard combed lawns and combed voiles at the same prices as had previously ruled the market. Pongees were not so active this week, but there was continued active trading in organdies in considerable quantities for near-by delivery at full prices, the 68x56 for spot delivery bringing 8¼ cents.

Business of Six Countries in 1936 Greater Than 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Greater industrial activity and a greater industrial output in 1936 than in 1929 was experienced by six major countries, Japan, Denmark, Chile, Great Britain, Norway and Germany, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Activity in Japan showed the greatest gain over 1929. The 1936 index of industrial production, on the basis of 100 for the average of 1929, was 151.0. Computed on the same basis Denmark's production index reached 124.7 in 1936, Chile's 124.5, Great Britain's, 114.1, Norway's, 113.9, and Germanys, 105.6.

Production in Canada and the United States in 1936 fell short of the 1929 average by an almost identical percentage. Canada's industrial production index averaged 88.6 for the year, and that of the United States 88.2. While the United States average for the year was 11.8 per cent below the corresponding figure for 1929, the adjusted index of production for this country in December, 1936, was slightly above the 1929 monthly average.

A number of the European countries have noticeably lagged behind in the general recovery movement. In Austria, the 1936 production index, as compared with the 1929 base of 100, stood at 82.9, in Czechoslovakia at 76.8, in Belgium at 75.8 in Poland at 71.4, in France at 70.4, and in the Netherlands at 68.7.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 22
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20

Notice is hereby given that Hayden, Stone & Co. as heretofore existing has been terminated on February 19, 1937.

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.

The undersigned
announce that they have formed a limited partnership
on February 19, 1937, under the name of

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.

25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK — 75 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

for the purpose of carrying on a general investment, brokerage and security underwriting business.

General Partners

ROBERT G. STONE — FRANK E. GERNON
LESTER WATSON — JOHN R. DILLON
CHARLES M. CONNFELT — HERBERT G. BELL
CLARKSON POTTER — RICHARD L. MORRIS
PRESCOTT BIGELOW — CLAUDE W. PETERS

Limited Partner

ESTATE OF CHARLES HAYDEN

Springfield, Mass. — Portland, [illegible]

Members New York Stock Exchange · New York Curb Exchange · Chicago Board of Trade · New York Cotton Exchange · New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc. · New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange · Commodity Exchange, Inc. · Boston Stock Exchange

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,950,000
Previous day 1,484,720
1937 vol. to date 101,977,816
1936 vol. to date 115,919,615

Mining Shares In Demand As Market Slumps

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Strength of selected metal issues contrasted with pronounced weakness in most other sections of today's stock market.

Even the mining list, buoyant in early dealings following yesterday's exciting upturn in London, fell back in later transactions when the British market turned reactionary.

Holding gains of fractions to a point, near the fourth hour, were Patino Mines, American Zinc, Cerro de Pasco and Park-Utah. Morning advances were transformed into declines by Anaconda, Inspiration and Kennecott.

Market Leaders Soft

One block of 40,000 Park-Utah changed hands at the opening. The activity in other issues for a while was so pronounced the ticker tape was unable to keep up with the actual deals. The pace slowed near the final hour. Transfers were around 2,800,000 shares.

Handicapping buying forces, brokers said, were fears of growing labor difficulties. In addition the thought was expressed that the market may have been due for a technical reversal.

Bonds and commodities were mixed.

On the downside were General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, Public Service of N. J., Electric Power & Light, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, International Nickel, Howe Sound, American Can, American Locomotive, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Illinois Central and Crown Cork.

Improvement was registered by Lima Locomotive, Loew's, Armour, Wilson, National Lead and Calumet & Hecla.

Boeing pushed up nearly 3 to a new high on news of large orders for transport planes. Douglas Aircraft, on the other hand, was hesitant.

A wide bid-and-offer spread in Chrysler delayed the opening of this stock about half an hour. A block of 1500 shares finally changed hands at a decline of nearly 4 points.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market beat an irregular retreat today in the face of a sagging trend in stocks.

Railroad liens drew the major share of interest. Chicago & North Western 4¾s remained unchanged at around 23½ after a fairly heavy volume of business and Rock Island general 4s advanced a minor fraction, also on a good turnover.

Other rail bonds in the active division included Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and New York Central 5s, all of which either held unchanged or were a shade higher. On the losing end were "Katy" 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s.

Industrial and utility issues did little either way. Small losses were registered by Western Union 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Shell Union Oil 3½s and National Dairy 3¾s. On the upside were Penn Dixie Cement 6s and International Telephone 5s.

U. S. Governments held narrowly in a range 1-32 of a point higher to 2-32 lower. The guaranteed division was most active.

Foreign bonds moved in a somewhat wider arc. Cuba 5½s gained a full point to around 58. Uruguay 6s improved nearly that much at just under 69 and Buenos Aires 4½ were ¾ higher at about 80. Italian 7s were lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stocks closed with a firmer tone in late dealings as supporting orders came into the market, following a weak early session. Giltedged securities finished slightly higher and trans-Atlantics also advanced. Rails were quiet while base metal stocks reacted under profit-taking.

Paris—International shares closed irregularly in the Bourse today and the tone was heavy. Royal Dutch dropped 137 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures, after selling about ½d. lower on disappointing demand from millers, steadied and closed unchanged to ⅛d. higher. Excessive rains were reported from India. Cotton futures closed 1 to 3 points higher, local buying being attributed by the firm Egyptian market, which in turn was influenced by heavy Japanese buying at Alexandria.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.89⅜	$4.89⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅞	4.89⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0465⅛	.0465⅛	§
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2281	.2283	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4023½	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5473	.5470	§
Sweden—krona	.2524	.2524	.4537
Norway—krone	.2460	.2459	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2186	.2186	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finmark	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—gloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446	.0446	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
Brazil			
Argentina—peso	.3262	.3268	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0610	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2625	.2625	.4749
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2857	.2857	.8440
India—rupee	.3699	.3699	.6180
Java—florin	.5504	.5500	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3045	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2975	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5019	.5019	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.9440

*Currency in China: cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63⅜	Acme Steel (4)	3	80	78½	78½	—1½
19½	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	22	19	18⅝	18½	— ¼
28⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	6	25½	25	25	— ¼
36	32⅝	Addresso-Mul (1)	10	33	32⅝	32⅝	
4⅜	3⅛	Advance Rumely	7	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	12	75½	74	74¾	— ¾
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
15½	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅛	Allegh Corp	131	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	13	58½	58	58¼	+1¾
59⅜	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	68	59	56⅞	57⅝	+ ⅝
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	18	58½	56½	58	
52⅛	41⅛	Allegh 2 pr pf	7	49	48¾	48¾	—1⅜
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	12	39½	37⅞	37⅞	—1⅜
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	1	238	238	238	
33½	28½	Allied Mills (.50g)	13	29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
19½	16½	Allied Stores (.20g)	39	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	2	82¾	82½	82½	— ¼
82½	73½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	29	73¾	72¼	72¼	— ¼
29⅝	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	4	37⅝	35½	36	—1⅝
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	5	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43	41½	43	+1½
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	4	109½	108¾	109	+ ⅝
101⅛	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	2	90	88	88	—4½
41⅜	36⅛	Am Bank N (1.40e)	9	36¾	36½	36½	—1
80¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	3	77⅛	76⅝	76¾	—2¼
121	105⅞	Am Can (4a)	33	107⅜	106	106⅛	—1
174	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	
71	56	Am Car & Fd (2)	12	67½	64½	64½	—3
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	4	99½	99½	99½	—2½
87⅜	72	Am Chain (4e)	13	86¼	84	84	—2
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	128	128	128	Feb 19
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103⅞	103½	103½	Feb 18
23	13⅝	Am Colortype	20	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
29⅜	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	10	27⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
32⅜	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	17	31½	30½	31½	+1⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	30	11⅞	11⅜	11¼	— ⅜
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	3	16½	16	16	+ ¼
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	192	13⅜	12¼	12½	— ½
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	2	56	54	54	—2½
58⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	11	67⅞	65⅛	65⅛	—1⅞
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	38	36¾	35	35	—1¼
21	18	Am Hav &S (1)	4	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	54	8¼	7¾	8	+ ¼
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	6	43	42¼	43	+ ½
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
4¼	2½	Am Ice	15	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	1	25	24¾	24⅞	—1
16⅞	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	14	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	54	52¾	52¾	—2⅜
125	114	Am Loco pf	5	119	118⅞	118⅞	—1⅛
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	21	25⅛	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	3	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
67½	50¼	Am Metal	22	67⅞	64¼	64¼	—3⅛
129½	124	Am Metal pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
75	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Feb 17
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	17	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
87⅛	77⅛	Am P & L pf (6)	1	77½	75	75	—2⅛
72⅛	64½	Am P & L (5)	1	65	64	64	—1½
29¼	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	79	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅝
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	137	38	36⅛	36¼	—1⅝
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	4	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	9	28½	27¼	27¼	—1
98⅝	88¼	Am Smelt (3)	87	99⅞	97	97⅛	— ⅞
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	Feb 20
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	3	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
6	5	Am Smelt rts	429	6	5⅝	5⅝	
67⅛	63	Am Snuff (3a)	1	65	65	65	Feb 20
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	18	66	64⅛	64⅛	—1⅜
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	7	26¼	26	26	— ¼
56⅞	51	Am Sugar (2)	5	51	50¾	50¾	— ⅜
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	4	141	141	141	
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
187	176⅜	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	177⅝	175¼	175¼	—1⅞
99	93½	Am Tobac (5)	5	93	93	93	— ½
99⅞	95⅛	Am Tob B (5)	42	95	94¼	94¼	— ⅜
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	147	146	146	—2¾
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	87	18½	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅞
29½	25½	Am WW&E (.20g)	60	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104	104	104	
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	21	13½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	11	76	74	74	—2½
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	18	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
18⅜	6⅜	Am Zinc	716	20	18½	18⅜	
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	185	185	185	+13
72	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	32	79⅜	74	76½	+4½
64⅝	52⅞	Anaconda (1¼e)	691	65⅜	62¼	63⅜	— ⅞
95½	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	5	97	95	95	— ⅛
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	2	22⅞	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	35½	35	35	— ¾
10¼	5½	APW Co	2	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	Feb 20
46	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	6	44½	42⅞	42⅞	—2⅛
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	2	110	110	110	+ ⅛
12¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	653	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	8¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	5	97	96¾	96⅞	— ⅛
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	+1
69⅜	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	7	68⅞	68	68	— ¾
18⅞	14	Arnold Const (½g)	3	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	14⅜	Artloom Corp	6	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
22⅞	19¼	Asso Dry G	8	21¼	20⅞	20¾	— ⅜
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	1	100¼	100	100¼	Feb 17
57½	50⅜	Asso. Invest (2a)	3	56	54½	54½	—2¾
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
106	106	Asso Inv pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	—1
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	30	75⅞	73½	74	—1½
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	4	101½	100½	101	
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	8	49¾	48	48	+1
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb 17
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Feb 17
35⅞	30⅛	Atlantic Refin (1)	31	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	115	115	115	Feb 19
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	42	18¼	18	18	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	52	51¾	52	
85½	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	82	82	82	—3
18¼	15¾	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	10	32	31	31	—1½
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	4	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	46	8½	8	8	— ⅜
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	57	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	29	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	5	114½	113	113	—1
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	10	115	114	114	
28½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	177	28¼	26⅜	27	—1⅜
42	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	23	42	39½	39½	—2¼
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44	44	44	Feb 20
41	35⅞	Barber Co (⅜e)	170	42½	39¾	40⅜	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	—1¾
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	41	32	31	31	—1
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	8	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	4	27	27	27	
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	103	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109	109	109	Feb 20
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	8	14¼	14	14	— ¼
85¾	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85¾	85¾	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Avia (½g)	17	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
23⅜	21¾	Benef Loan (.45g)	9	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	4	57¾	57	57	—1
95¼	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	158	95⅜	91¼	91¾	—3½
20	18⅜	Beth Steel pf (1)	8	19	18⅞	19	
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	5	128	128	128	—1
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	3	66	64½	64½	—2¾
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¾g)	1	34½	33	33	—2½
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	25	26¾	25⅝	26	— ⅛
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	150	46¼	43½	44⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	10	47¼	46½	46½	—1
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	16	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	6	81	80	80⅜	—1⅝
10⅞	8¼	Boston & Maine	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4½	3⅜	Botany Con Mills	2	3½	3½	3½	
22⅞	16⅜	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	269	23¼	21½	21¾	—1
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	27	55⅛	54	54¼	—1⅜
53½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	51	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅞
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	45⅜	44	44	— ¾
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	14	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
38½	34½	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	—2
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	9	48¾	48	48	+ ¼
102¼	100½	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	2	101¼	100½	100½	Feb 17
52¾	46¾	Brk Un Gas (3)	4	47	47	47	
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb 19
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	16	21¾	20¾	2	— ¾
23⅝	20	Bucyrus Erie	21	22⅝	21½	21½	—1
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	79	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅜
98	85	Budd E G pf	1	87¼	75	75	—10
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	69	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	8	41¼	40	40	—1
62¾	51	Bulova Watch	5	60	59	59½	— ½
53⅜	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	30	34⅝	33⅞	34½	
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	4	9½	9	9	— ⅜
39	27	Bush Term db	1	34	34	34	—1
17⅛	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	28	16¾	16½	16½	
34¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	14	34	33¼	33¼	— ½
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	165	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
33	27¾	Byers A M	5	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
31½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	10	30½	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅜
		—C—					
48¼	42¾	Cal Pack (⅞a)	3	43	43	43	
4	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	520	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	322	20	18⅝	18¾	— ⅜
37⅜	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	13	37⅜	35¼	35¼	—1⅞
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	20	28⅞	28	28	—1
17¾	14½	Canadian Pacific	88	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
61⅝	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	57	57	57	—2
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	6	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	7	167	165	165	—1
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	3	98	97	97	—1¼
35½	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	83	34⅜	33¼	—3⅛	¼ ⅞1
111¼	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	112½	112	112	+ ⅜
47⅛	36½	Celotex Corp	3	45	44½	44⅝	—1½
39¼	34	Cen Agu As (1½a)	2	34¼	34	34	
12⅜	8⅜	Central Foundry	69	11	10½	10⅝	— ¼
41¾	37½	Central pf NJ	1	39	38	38	—2
24¾	17¾	Cent Viol Sug	2	17⅝	17½	17½	
11½	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	2	10¾	10½	10¼	— ⅛
85¾	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	98	77¼	74½	74¾	— ¾
23⅜	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	41	20½	19¾	19⅞	—1
52⅜	35½	Champ P & P (¼g)	5	45¾	44¾	44¾	—1
48	41	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	36	65¾	64⅝	65	— ½
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	16	88¾	86⅞	88¾	+2
7	2¾	Chi & East Ill	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅞	8⅝	Chi & East Ill pf	10	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
13⅞	8⅝	Chi & North Western	63	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
19½	11⅛	Chi & N West pf	13	18	16¾	17	— ½
3¾	2⅜	Chi Great Western	20	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	26	16½	15¾	15⅞	—1⅛
32	30⅜	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	30½	3 ⅛	30½	— ⅛
2¾	2	Chi M StP&P	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	57	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	7	30¾	29½	29½	—1
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	3	65¼	65	65	
3½	2¼	Chi RI&P	36	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
8⅛	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	9	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
10½	6⅜	Chi RI&P 7% pf	15	9¼	‡	9	
27½	24	Chi Yel Cab (2)	4	25¼	25	25	+1
22½	20	Chi Cot Oil	7	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	12½	Childs Co	10	14½	13½	13½	— ¼
135½	119⅝	Chrysler (1½g)	143	127¼	124⅛	125¾	—4⅝
21⅜	18⅛	City I&F (2)	7	21	20¼	0¼	— ⅜
10⅜	9	City Stores	2	9⅞	‡	9¼	— ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	1	35⅛	35	35	Feb 20
40¾	35	Clev Gr Brns (2½e)	1	38½	37½	37½	—1½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
98¾	78	Cluett Peab (⅝g)	3	92	92	92	Feb 20
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	2	138	138	138	+3½
57⅝	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	
21⅝	19½	Col-Palm-P (½)	28	20⅝	19½	19½	—1
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Feb 19
62⅜	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	7	58	56¾	56¾	—1¼
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	9	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	—1⅞
20⅞	17⅜	Colum G&E (.40e)	110	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	101	101	101	Feb 20
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	36¼	36	36	— ⅜
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	2	45	44½	44½	— ¾
124½	117¼	Colum Carb (4a)	2	117	116½	116½	— ¾
69¼	61⅛	Com Credit (4a)	59	61½	58	58¾	—2½
114	105	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	—3½
80¼	72¼	Com Inv Tr (4a)	13	73¾	70¼	70¼	—2⅝
120	111	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	—3½
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	72	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ½
4½	3¼	Com & South	114	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	3	64¾	64½	64½	+ ½
19½	13⅜	Conde Nast	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
44½	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	25	44⅜	43½	43¾	— ¼
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18	18	18	
18⅞	15¼	Con Cigar	6	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
10	8⅛	Con Coal	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
49⅞	43	Con Edison (½g)	6⅝	43⅝	42¾	42⅝	— ⅝
108	105⅞	Con Edison pf (5)	6	105¾	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	4¾	Con Film	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
18¾	16½	Con Film pf	4	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
13	9¼	Con Laundries	14	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (¼g)	150	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	9	9	9	Feb 20
1¼	⅞	Con Textile	49	1	⅞	1	
32½	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	44	29½	28¾	28¾	—1¼
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	19	33¾	32½	32½	— ⅞
5¼	‡	Cont Baking B	28	4½	4⅜	4½	
109¾	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	1	108½	108½	108½	
69½	59⅜	Cont Can (3)	21	61¾	61¼	61½	— ⅞
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	8	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
42¾	39⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ½
3⅞	2¾	Cont Motor	54	3⅜	3¼	3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bond Market Is Easier—Mining Issues Strong on the Curb

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-52	119.21	119.21	119.21
5 3¼s '43-45	108.16	108.16	108.15
26 4s '44-54	114.11	114.9	114.11
2 2 2¾s '40-43	107.1	107.1	107.1
11 3¾s '43-47	109	109	109
1 3¾s '41-43 Mch	108	108	108
7 3¼s '44-46	108.12	108.12	108.12
10 3¼s '46-49	108.2	108	108
1 2¾s '49-52	108	108	108
2 3s '51-55	106.24	106.24	106.24
20 2¾s '55-60	104.24	104.21	104.21
4 2¾s '45-47	105.12	105.12	105.12
1 2¾s '48-51	104.2	104.2	104.2
11 2¾s '51-54	103.15	103.12	103.15
56 2¾s '56-59	103.15	103.12	103.12
206 2½s '49-53	101.17	101.15	101.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47	105.4	105.4	105.4
37 3s '49	105.5	105.4	105.5

Home Owners Loan

22 3s A '52	104.24	104.24	104.24
2 2¾s '49	100.22	100.22	100.22

Corporation Bonds

3 Adams Express 4s 48	104⅜	104¾	104¾
3 Adams Express 4s 47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	109	109	109
77 Alleghany 5s 44	100¾	100	100
10 Alleghany 5s 49	95	95	95
61 Alleghany 5s 50s sta	67½	66¾	67
2 Allied Stra 4½s '51	100	100	100
25 Am & For P 5s 2030	84¼	83⅜	83⅜
60 AmIGChem 5½s 49	109	108¾	109
3 Am Int 5½s 49	106	106	106
7 Am T & T 5½s 43	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
14 Am T&T3½s 66	100½	100⅛	100⅜
3 Am T&T cv 4½s 39	108¾	108⅝	108¾
88 Am T&T 3¼s 61	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Am T Ftr cv 6s	180	180	180
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	109½	109½	109½
1 Am Wri Pap 6s 47	90	90	90
22 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106	105⅞	106
17 Ann Arbor 4s 95	72	71½	72
19 Arm Del 4½s 55	99⅞	99	99½
42 Arm Del 4s 57	99	98¾	98⅞
2 Arm 4½s 39	103¾	103⅜	103¾
3 Armstrong C 4s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	109	109	109
22 AT&SF 4s 95	112⅛	111⅞	111⅞
22 AT&SF adj 4s95 st	107½	107½	107½
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	108½	108½	108½
1 AT&SF RkyM 4s 65	107	107	107
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	113	112¾	113
3 Atl & Birm 4s '33	36½	36⅛	36⅛
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	104	103½	104
19 ACL cit 4s '52	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
14 A C Line 4½s '64	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
17 A C Line 5s '45	106	105⅞	105⅞
17 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	59	58	58½
8 Auburn Auto 4½s '39	83⅞	83¼	83⅞
7 B&O rfg 4s '95	102¾	102¼	102½
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	112	112	112
10 B&O rfg 5s '95	94	93⅜	93⅜
5 B&O 5s '96 P	92⅜	92½	92½
1 B&O 5s 2000D	92¼	92¼	92¼
26 B&O cvt 4½s '60	26	25⅞	78½
3 B&O 4s '48	106⅞	106½	106½
15 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Battle Crk S 3s '89	78½	78½	78½
16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¾	104¼	104¼
21 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	98	97¾	97¾
9 Boston & Me 5s '67	89	88¾	89
23 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	85	84½	84⅜
2 Boston & Me 5s '55	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	36½	36¼	36¼
18 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	36⅝	36	36
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	99½	99½	99½
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103	103	103
23 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102⅜	102	102
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	113½	113	113
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104¼	104¼	104⅛
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
13 Buf R & P 4½s '57	91¾	91½	91½
3 Bush Term 5s '56	68½	68	68
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	67	67	67
62 Bush Prod 5½s '45	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Can Sou 5s '62	116	116	116
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112¼	112¼	112¼
40 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115⅝	115	115⅛
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116½	116½	116½
7 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¾	124½	124¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	104¼	104	104
8 Can Pac 4s perp	78¼	78	78¼
33 Can Pac 4s perep	97¾	96¾	96¾
2 Cen Foundry 6s '41	212	212	212
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	110	110	110
53 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	22	21½	21⅞
18 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	22	21½	21⅛
1 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 Cen Ga Is 5s '45	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109⅛	109⅜
12 Cen R R N J 5s '87	85½	85	85
12 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	73	73	73
7 Cen Steel 8s '41	121½	123	122
13 Certain-teed 5½s '48	95½	95	95½
3 Chesap Corp 5s '47	149	149	149
C & O rfg 3½s 96 E	99½	99⅜	99½
4 C & Ohio con 5s '39	108	107⅝	107⅞
2 C&O gen 4½s '92	121¾	121½	121½
8 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	99½	99⅜	99½
17 C&Sq rfg 5s '71 A	116½	116½	116½
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	114½	114¼	114¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	113¼	113¼	113¼
40 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	43¼	41¾	42¾
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	42½	42	42
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	100½	100½	100½
70 Chic Gt West 5s '59	50	49¼	49½
13 Chi I & L 6s '66	26½	25⅞	25⅞
20 Chi I & L 5s '66	26	25½	25½
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 CM&SP 4s'A' '89	69¼	69⅛	69⅛
3 CM&SP 5½s '89B	56	55½	56
48 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	34	33¼	33¼
287 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	12⅝	12	12
7 Chi & N W 6½s '36	61	61	61
1 Chi & NW 4½s '87	52½	52½	52½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	54	54	54
103 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	23¾	22⅝	22⅞
17 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	36½	35⅝	35⅝
24 Chi & NW4½s2037C	36½	35⅞	36
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	50	50	50
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	76	75¼	75¼
38 CRI & P 4½s '52A	24½	24	24
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	21½	21¼	21½
35 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	15½	14¼	14½
51 C R I & P 4s '85	42½	42⅛	42⅛
5 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	42	42	42
41 C R I & P rfg 4s .34	25	24½	24
3 C R I & P rfg 5s '44 ctf	21¾	21¼	21¾
7 C T Hte & SE rf 5s '60	99⅜	99	99⅜
3 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	91	91	91
14 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	106⅞	107¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102½	102¼	102½
1 Chi & W Ind 4s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Childs Co 5s'43	91⅞	90¾	91
5 Cin Gas & E 3¼s'66	102½	102½	102½
4 CCC & StL 5s'63 D	103⅞	103¼	103¼
28 CC&StL 4½s'77	97	96¾	96⅞
1 CC & StL 6s'41 C	105	105	105
17 ClevUn Term 5s'73	107¼	107	107¼
14 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	104	103¾	104
1 Col F & I 5s'70	95	95	95
17 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap-	104	103½	103½
3 Colmbia Gs 5s'52 May	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Colmbia G s5 1961	104	103⅞	104
26 Com'l Credit 3¼s'51	99½	99½	99½
7 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
7 Con Coal Del 5s'60	66	65	65
9 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105⅞	105½	105⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Con Gas N Y 4½s'51	106½	106½	106½
34 Con Oil 3½s'51	105	104⅝	105
17 Consum Pow 3½s'70	103¾	103½	103½
7 Consum Pow 3½s'65	104¼	103¾	103¾
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Crown Will 6s '51	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	60	60	60
1 Cuba R R 6s '36	61	61	61
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104½	104½	104½
3 Del & Hud 5½s'37	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
42 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	93⅞	93	93
3 Del & Hud 5½s'37	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
42 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	93⅞	93	93
7 D & R G 4s '36	35¾	34½	34½
3 D & R G West 5s '55	22⅜	21½	21½
12 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd.	21½	21	21
3 D & R G West 5s '78	30	30	30
4 DMoin.& Ft D4s'35ct	9	9	9
2 Det Ed 5s'52	107½	107½	107½
5 Det Ed 4½s'61	114½	114½	114½
6 Det Ed 4s'65	109¼	109	109
2 Det T Tun 4½s'61	117¼	117¼	117¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106½	106½	106½
2 Ed Ill N Y 4s'85	138½	136½	136½
1 Elg Jol & E 5s'41	112¼	113¾	112¼
21 Erie rf 5s'67	87¼	87	87¼
5 Erie rf 5s'75	87	86⅞	86⅞
15 Erie 1st45s'96	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
14 Erie gen lien 4s'96	89½	89½	89½
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	103½	103½	103½
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	104½	104½	104½
1 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 sta	103½	103½	103½
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74	17¾	17¾	17¾
98 Fla E Coast 5s'74	18½	17¾	17¾
2 Fla Pwr J&C 4½s'42 ctf	44	44	44
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
28 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102	102	102
8 Gen Stl2Cast 5½s'49	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜
3 Ga & Ala con 5s'45	42½	42⅜	42⅜
1 Goodrich 4½s '56	101	101	101
6 Goodrich 6s '45	105½	105⅜	105⅜
74 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104¼	104⅜
9 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gt Nor 6½s '36	118¼	118¼	118¼
8 Gt Nor 5s '72	114½	114⅜	114½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	108	107¾	108
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105⅞	105½	105½
36 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	124½	123	123
18 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109⅝	109¼	109¼
6 Gulf Sul 4½s '56	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
10 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103½	103¼	103¼
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
32 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
14 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	50	49⅝	50
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	83	83	83
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	34	33¾	33¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	107½	107½	107½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	79	78½	78½
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¼	92¼	92¼
Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	91⅜	91¼	91¼
1 Ill Cen con lr 4s '53	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Ill Cen 3½s '52	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
10 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 IC&CSL&NO2½s'63A	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
9 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
33 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅜	103½	103½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	88	88	88
4 Interb R Tr 6s '32	50	50	50
2 Interb R Tr 5½s '32 ct	46	45	45
24 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
10 Interlake Iron 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	14½	14	14
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	37⅝	37¼	37¼
1 Int Gt Nor 3s '52	35	35	35
22 Int Hydro El 6s '44	85	83¼	83¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80½	80⅜	80½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	99	98¾	99
5 Int Paper 5s '47	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 Int Tr&Tr cv 4½s '39	88¼	87	88
17 Int T & T 4½s '52	73¾	73	73¼
10 Int T & T deb 5s '55	79¼	79	79¼
170 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6	5¼	6
2 KCP&S & Mem 4s '36	65¼	65¼	65¼
26 K C South 3s '50	60½	60¼	60¼
8 K C Term 4s '60	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
2 Keith B F 6s '46	98⅜	98¾	98⅜
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	68½	68	68½
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	104	104	104
21 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	91½	91½	91½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	75	75	75
2 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	103	103	103
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Leh Val Term 5s '41	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	131¼	131¼	131¼
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	122½	122½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Lorillard Co 7s '44	130¼	130¼	130¼
11 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Lou & N gld 5s '37	101	101	101
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	106	106	106
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	86½	86½	86½
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42	76¼	76¼	76¼
12 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	77	76	76
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	53	53	53
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	49	49	49
2 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	30	30	30
6 Man RR So L 4s '59	75	75	75
3 Marion St Shov 6s '47	99	99	99
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	103	103	103
16 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103½	103½
2 Mill Ry&L 5s '71	104	104	104
2 Mill&Sparta&NW 4s'47	44½	44½	44½
33 M & S L con 5s '34 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 M & StL 4s '49	7	6¾	6¾
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	26¾	26½	26½
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	37¾	37½	37¾
1 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	33	33	33
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	60	60	60
21 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	88	87¾	88
42 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	79¼	78½	78½
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	79¼	79	79
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	93½	93½	93½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	76	75½	75½
70 Mo Pac 5½s '49	18¾	17¾	17¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	47½	47⅜	47½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	45	45	45
35 Mo Pac 5s'77 A	47⅜	46½	46½
27 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	45	45	45
6 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	47½	46½	46½
3 Mo Pac 5s'78 G ctf	45	45	45
156 Mo Pac gen s4'75	23½	21¾	21¾
7 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	47⅜	46¾	47
28 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	47¼	46¾	47
4 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ctf	45	45	45
32 Mob & O 4½s'77	39¼	38½	38½
8 Mob & Oh 5s'38	39⅛	38½	38½
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s'91	95	95	95
2 MonWPaP Sv 4½s'60	105½	105½	105½
15 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	97¾	97¼	97¼
3 Montreal Tr 5s'41	104 3-32	103¾	103¾
3 Mor & Essex 5s'55	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	95¾	95	95⅛
1 Mor&Essex 3½s2000	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Nash Chat&StL 4s'78	97	97	97
3 Nassau El 4s'51	60½	60½	60½
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 Nat Dist 5½s'45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 N Eng RR 4s'45	73	73	75
1 NJPo&L4½s'60	106¾	106⅝	106⅞
4 NOGtNor5s'53	97	96⅝	97
4 NOPubSvs5s'55B	100⅜	100¼	100¼
1 NOrl&NE4½s'52	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 NOTex&Mex5½s'56	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
9 NOTex&M5½s'54	59½	59¼	59¼
5 NoTex&M5½s'54 ct	53½	53¼	53¼
22 NOTex&M5s'54B	57¾	57⅜	57¾
14 NOTex&Mex5 '56C	57	56¼	57
4 NY&HRR4½s'2013	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 NY&Northern 4s'42	105½	105½	105½
1 NY&Q E&P 3½s65	105½	105½	105½
165 NYC cvt 6s 44	114¾	112	112
32 NYC rf 5s 2013	101	100½	100¾
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	94½	94	94
15 NYC con 4s 98	102¼	101¾	101¾
6 NYC 3½s & 4½s'65	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94¼	93¾	93¾
10 NYC&HR 4s 42	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	101⅜	101	101
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	96	96	96
1 NYC N 3½s 1998	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 NYChi&StL 6s 38	100	99⅞	100
1 NYC&StL 5½s74A	104¾	104¾	104¾
42 NYC&StL 4½s'78	94⅞	94½	94½
15 NYC&StL 4s 46	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1 NY Dock 4s'51	67½	67½	66⅔
3 NY Edison 3¼s'65	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 NYGEl H&P 5s 48	123	123	123
1 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 NYNH&H cvt 6s'48	57	56½	56½
3 NYNH&H col 6s '40	70	70	70
33 NYNH&H 4½s '67	53	52	52
1 NYNH&H 4½s '55	47½	47	47
11 NYNH&H 4s '56	46	46	46
11 NYNH&H 4½'57	35¼	34¾	35
5 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	40½	40½	40½
20 NY O &W rfg 4s '92	39½	38½	38½
19 NY O & W gen 4s '55	33¾	33	33⅛
1 NY Ry inc 6s '65	63	63	63
1 NY Steam 5s '51	113	113	113
5 NY S&W gen 5s '40	58	58	58
8 NY Tel 4½s '39	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	21⅜	20½	20½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61	30	30	30
7 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	30½	30	30
7 Norf & W 4s '96	118¼	118¼	118¼
30 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	103¾	104
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	103⅞	104
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s'52	104⅜	104	104
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s'52 A	104⅜	104	104½
17 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	105¾	105½	105⅝
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	78	77¾	77¾
2 Nor States Pw 5s'41	102½	102⅞	102⅞
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Ohio Pub Svc 5s '54	112¾	111⅜	111⅜
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106½	106½	106½
6 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107⅝	107	107⅝
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	101½	101	101
2 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	57	55	55
61 Para Pil 6s '55	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
20 West Pac 5s '46 asd	39½	39	39¼
1 West Un col 5s '38	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16 Western Un 5s '51	105⅛	105	105
22 Western Un 4½s'50	107¾	107⅜	107⅜
13 Western Un 5s '60	106	105½	105½
18 West Shore 4s 2361	98½	98½	98½
17 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102¼	102¼	102¼
23 Wick-Sp cvt 7s35ct	40	39¾	39¾
1 Wilkesb & Sc '42	52	52	52
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102¾	102¼	102¾
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	32	32	32
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	24½	24½	24½
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	22½	22½	22½
16 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103½	103¼	103¼
76 Youngst S&T 3½s'51	137½	135¼	135½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	93⅜	92	93⅜
4 Agr Bank Col 6s '48	27½	27½	27½
1 Akershus 6s '63	99½	99½	99½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
17 Argentine 6s '57 A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Argentine 6s '58 B	101	101	101
9 Arg 6s '59 Jun	101⅛	101	101⅛
3 Arg sf 6s '59 Oct	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Arg sf 6s 1960 May	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
26 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	102	101¾	102
5 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	102	101⅝	102
28 Arg 6s 1961 May	102	101⅞	102
9 Argentine 5½s '62	101⅜	101⅛	101½
8 Australia 5s '55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Australia 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
15 Australia 4½s '56	101⅛	101	101
2 Belgium 6½s '49	109	109	109
3 Belgium 6s '55	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
3 Berl City El 6½s '51	23¾	23½	23½
3 Berl City El 6½s'55	23¾	23½	23½
8 Brazil 6½s '26-57	47¼	46¾	47¼
7 Brazil 6½s '27-57	46¼	45¾	46¼
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	46½	45¼	45⅝
48 Buen A 4½s '77	70¼	70¼	70
41 BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	80½	80½	80½
5 BuenA4½s4½sApr '76	80	79⅞	80
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s'75	82	82	82
1 Buenos A 6s '61	101½	101½	101½
3 Buen A 6½s '61st	87	87	87
3 Bulgaria 7s '67	24	24	24
7 Canada 5s '52	112¼	112¼	112¼
18 Canada 4s '60	107½	107¼	107½
13 Canada 3¼s '61	100¾	100¼	100¼
12 Canada 2½s '45	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Cauca Mc 8½s '61	17	17	17
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s'61	17	17	17
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	17	16¾	17
25 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17	17	17
24 Chile 7s '42	20¾	20¼	20¾
46 Chile 6s '60	21¾	21	21¼
34 Chile 6s '61 Jan	21¾	21	21¼
49 Chile 6s '61 Feb	21¾	21	21¼
6 Chile 6s '61 Sept	21¼	21	21

Bee President Scans Season in Advance—Red Dutton and Team at Garden Tonight

Cards, Cubs Favorites Believes Bees' Prexy

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prior to the departure of the first squad of Boston Bee players and newspaper men today for St. Petersburg and the beginning of another spring training campaign, Bob Quinn looked ahead to the approaching National League pennant race.

"In recent years, the National League has always presented a close race," pointed out the popular president and general manager of the Bees, "and 1937 should be no exception.

"Both Chicago and St. Louis have strengthened their weakest spots since the finish of the 1936 battle—the Cubs at first base and the Cardinals on the mound. Ripper Collins will fit nicely into the Chicago infield, while Lon Warneke should win 15 or 20 games in St. Louis. Those two clubs will undoubtedly be favored when the race gets under way in April.

"The Giants, of course, are still champions and cannot be left out in the cold. Most of their success in 1936, however, was gained through the sensational pitching of Hubbell, and it just isn't in the books for Carl to have another such season. The Pirates, strengthened by the addition of Ed Brandt to their pitching staff, will be dangerous."

What about the Bees?

Hustling Club

"Well," continued the Boston prexy, "I always refuse to make predictions about my own ball club, at least until after the regular season is under way. Too many things can happen in training camp to make your guess look foolish.

"However, I do think we will have a hustling club, and if a few of the new fellows come through for Bill McKechnie, we'll surprise a few people."

Outstanding among the newcomers are Lou Fette, Elbie Fletcher, Frank McGowan, Eddie Mayo, Vince Di Maggio and Bill Perrin. All are bringing with them noteworthy minor league records, and even at this early date it is a safe guess that all six will figure in McKechnie's 1937 plans.

However, in mapping the future of the Bees, there are a few other fellows who merit consideration. Al Lopez, Danny MacFayden and Wally Berger, all old favorites, are the "key" men of the Boston outfit, and if they deliver in their customary manner, the Bees stand an excellent chance of hurdling Cincinnati in the National League standing. Last season the Reds finished fifth and the locals sixth.

Berger, in particular, will be closely watched. If Wally hadn't dropped into a batting slump in '36, the Bees would have finished at least one notch higher. The big outfielder is just about due for an outstanding season.

Sox Sign Daughters

Over the long week end several items of importance developed in the offices of the Bees and Red Sox.

The Red Sox announced the signing of Bob "Red" Daughters, the Holy Cross flash, who is rated one of the leading collegiate players in the country. The Watertown youth starred at third base on Jack Barry's nine at Worcester, batting .386 last spring, and 420 the previous year. Daughters hits a long ball and is a hustling player. Last summer he played outfield for Doc Gautreau's Saranac Lake team in the Northern League and helped win the pennant.

Daughters will make the spring training trip with the Sox, but probably will be farmed out later. He plans to return to Worcester in the fall to get his degree.

Secretary John Quinn announces that Billy Marshall has joined the Bees. The Dorchester infielder, who was recently declared a free agent by Commissioner K. M. Landis, will play with one of the Bees' farms, possibly at Columbia. He last belonged to the Decatur (Ill.) club of the Three-I League.

The Bees also received signed contracts from Tony Cuccinello and Vince Di Maggio.

N. E. College Notes

Northeastern varsity track team will make its first dual appearance of the season this Saturday at Lewiston, where it will meet Bates College. Coach Ed Parsons will take a full team, but he will have to spread his talent thin to lend balance to the Husky array.

One of Northeastern's standouts will be Danny Miles, who made a remarkable showing in the recent B. A. A. meet in Boston. Miles made a leap of 6ft. 4in., which is just half an inch short of the Northeastern record of Jimmy Sandler.

Tufts plays host to Northeastern's basketball five tonight at the Cousens Gymnasium. Both varsity teams bumped up against the Rhode Island State hurricane last week end, so both will be trying to pick up the pieces tonight. The Husky lineup probably will undergo several shifts, but it is certain that Capt. Mert Rice will be in there at guard.

Boston College's hockey team won the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship as a result of their 6-2 victory over Northeastern at the Boston Garden last night. Although the Huskies showed plenty of pluck and courage the Eagles were too powerful. Capt. Johnny Bialek of Northeastern was the Huskies' shining light throughout the game, and with a little more help from his teammates, the score could have well been a different story.

Hockey Amateurs May Play Against Pros

TORONTO, Feb. 23 (Canadian Press)—Constitutional amendment passed by the International Ice Hockey League yesterday at London, permitting games between amateur and professional teams, brings the international organization's rule in line with that of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

The C. A. H. A. rule, approved in November by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, permits amateurs and professionals to mingle. It was the only one of the C. A. H. A.'s four-point program for a wider amateur definition acceptable to the A. A. U. of Canada.

Others not yet put into effect by the hockey body would allow professionals in other sports to play hockey as amateurs, permit players to capitalize on their ability as athletes to obtain employment and allow payment to players for time lost from work.

Registrar W. A. Hewitt said he believed the international hockey organization's decision to allow national governing bodies to control both amateur and professional hockey was a step toward formation of a professional league in Europe. It would not affect the C. A. H. A., he said:

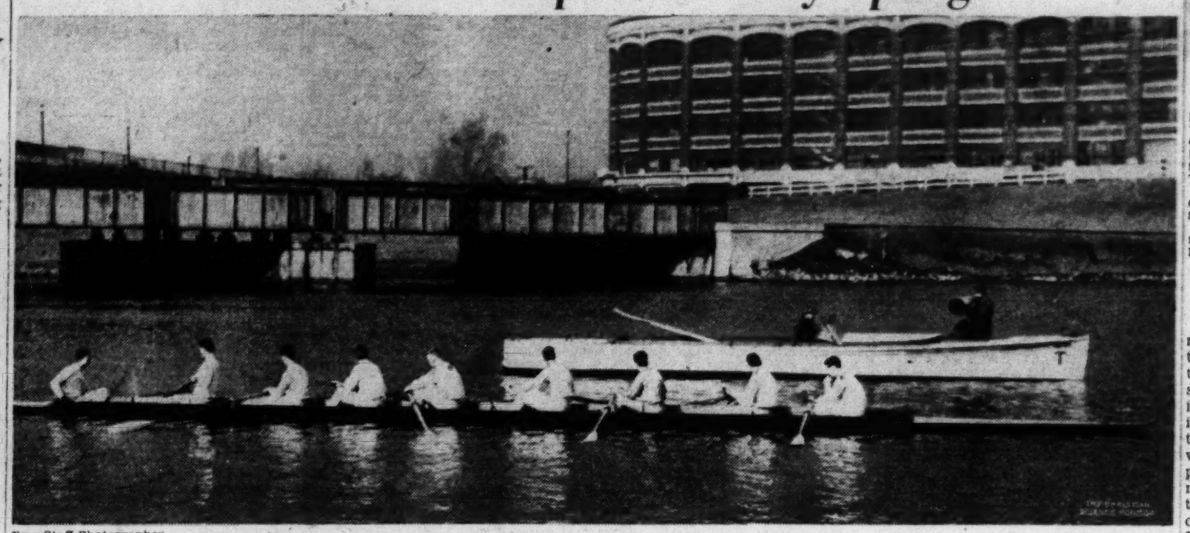
Hockey's Big Seven

By the Canadian Press

Sylvanus Apps continued his advance in the National Hockey League scoring race during the week end, picking up four points to climb into a second-place tie with Detroit's Marty Barry. With 37 each, they were three behind the leading Larry Aurie of Detroit, who picked up two assists against Chicago. Meanwhile, Harvey Jackson of Toronto was held pointless and slipped to fifth place behind Dave Schriner of Americans. The leaders:

	Goals	Assists	Points
Aurie, Detroit	22	18	40
Apps, Toronto	13	24	37
Barry, Detroit	13	24	37
Schriner, Americans	15	20	35
H. Jackson, Toronto	17	17	34
Gagnon, Canadiens	17	14	31
Chapman, Americans	8	22	30

Tech Oarsmen Help Force Early Spring



By a Staff Photographer

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Crews Took to the Charles River for the First Time This Year Saturday, When Coach Bill Haines Welcomed the Opportunity to Drill His Youngsters on the Water a Month Earlier Than Usual. Four Crews Were Boated and Four More Worked Indoors on the Machines

McGill Captures Three-I Crown; Defeats Harvard

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	Pts
McGill	10	0	87	16	20
Harvard	7	1	45	24	14
Toronto	6	4	48	31	12
Montreal	5	5	33	33	10
Queen's	4	6	35	40	8
Yale	2	6	15	47	4
Dartmouth	1	7	18	55	2
Princeton	1	7	16	51	2

Results Feb. 20

Toronto 2, Queen's 1.
Harvard 3, Montreal 1.

Results Feb. 22

McGill 7, Harvard 2.
Princeton 4, Yale 2.

McGill University's powerful skating Redmen, holders of the Alexis Thompson Cup and the first championship of the new International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League by virtue of the 7-to-2 triumph over Harvard last night at Montreal, have proved themselves to be one of the outstanding college sextets this side of the Atlantic.

All season McGill has been traveling at a terrific pace, mowing down opponents with reckless abandon. They had little trouble in rolling up scores at will and their defensive play made it difficult for opponents to register.

McGill's league record for the season, which has just closed, shows 10 straight victories, with 87 goals scored, as against 16 for opponents.

As the season progressed, it was obvious that McGill would annex the league championship. However, many conceded Harvard a chance to spoil the Redmen's opportunity. The Crimson team represented the best college six the United States had to offer. Harvard proved itself by entering the McGill game last night undefeated in seven league starts. On last Saturday night the Crimson tackled the rugged University of Montreal sextet which, incidentally, had been the only team to hold McGill to a one-point margin, and defeated it 3-1.

The fact that the new league is popular was substantiated when more than 12,000 fans packed the Montreal Forum to watch Harvard and McGill battle for the championship. The crowd was kept in a constant uproar throughout the 60 minutes of the game, but the speed of the Redmen was too much for the Crimson skaters who gave their all. McGill scored two goals in rapid succession and then Traf Hicks, Harvard defenseman, rapped one in late in the first period to put his team back in the running. Harvard didn't score again until the third period, but McGill had added two more goals in the second period which proved to be enough for victory although three more were registered in the last period when Harvard was pressing to even the game up.

Other league games played over last week end saw Toronto move into third place by defeating Queen's 2-1, and Princeton measure Yale, 4-2, for its first league victory of the season.

Harvard has two more games scheduled, both with Yale. Win or lose these, the Crimson will remain safely entrenched in second place of the league standing as the Canadian teams have finished their schedules. Toronto finished in third place with 10 points with Montreal taking fourth place.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	21	8	11	121	88	50
Springfield	16	9	11	89	91	41
Providente	15	7	17	94	106	37
New Haven	12	6	20	86	106	30
Western Division						
Syracuse	21	5	15	137	109	47
Pittsburgh	17	3	18	100	100	37
Cleveland	9	8	19	74	101	26

Results Feb. 20

Cleveland 3, Syracuse 2.
Springfield 2, Pittsburgh 1.
New Haven 2, Philadelphia 1.

Results Feb. 21

Syracuse 7, Cleveland 3.
Pittsburgh 3, New Haven 1.
Providence 5, Philadelphia 1.

Hextall Replaces Shibicky

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Bryan Hextall, forward on the Philadelphia Ramblers, will replace Alex Shibicky in the New York Rangers' lineup tonight when the Rangers meet the Toronto Maple Leafs at Madison Square Garden, Manager Lester Patrick announced today. Shibicky is indisposed.

College Polo Results

Feb. 20

Cornell 37, Cleveland 14½.
Yale 16, Farmington Valley 7½.

Feb. 22

Army 18, Penn M. C. 4.
Cornell 29, Wilkes-Barre 22.
Yale 13, Princeton 1.

College Rifle Result

N. Y. U. 1365, Yale 1309.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

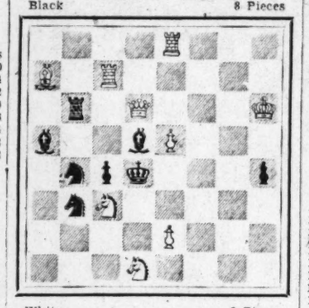
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 23, 1937

Problem No. 1907

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 8 Pieces



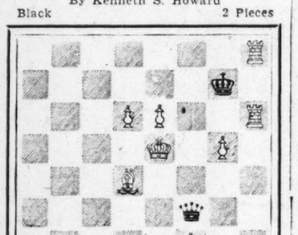
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(The Empire Review, January, 1926. A doubling of the Howard theme)

Problem No. 1908

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 2 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Die Schwalbe, November, 1928. A pleasing key)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1905. R-B4

No. 1906. 1. Kt-Kt6 threatens
2. KtxB
1. ——— KtxB
2. Kt-B7ch
1. ——— Kt-Q4
2. Kt-QB8
1. ——— BxB
2. Kt-QB8
1. ——— Kt-K5
2. Kt-R8

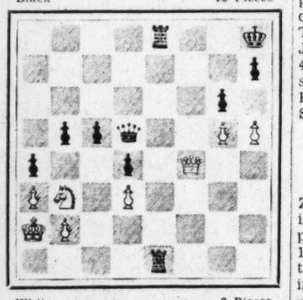
End-Game No. 344. Black wins: 1 . . . BxKP; 2 PxB, Q-R5; 3 R-KKt3 (If 3 P-R3, Q-K8ch; 4 R-B, QxRch; 5 KxQ, RxKtch; 6 RxR, Kt-K6ch, etc.), QxPch; 4 K-B, RxKtch; 5 RxR, QxR!; 6 KtxQ, Kt-K6ch, and Black wins.

End-Game

This game, played between Bartolitch and Abkin, St. Petersburg, 1902, shows how an ingenious player can escape. Of course, Black blundered badly in allowing the "swindle." Not from master play, but none the less instructive.

End-Game No. 345

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and draw

Shortly after the conclusion of the Hastings tournament, Birmingham, Eng., was the scene of a minor tournament in which the chief foreign competitors were the Austrian Eliskases, the Dutch Prins, the Belgian Koltanowski, and the Russian Znosko-Borowski. Premier honors were shared by Eliskases and Prins, whose individual encounter appears below. Winter was third, with Koltanowski fourth.

King's Indian Defense

Eliskases White	Prins Black	Eliskases White	Prins Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-Q5	B-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	20 RxR	QxR
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	22 P-K4	Q-R5
5 P-K3	Castles	23 B-Kt3	Kt-K3
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 P-K5	B-Kt2
7 B-K2	PxP	25 B-R4	P-KKt4
8 KBxP	QKt-R4	26 B-Kt3	K-R
9 B-K2	B-K3	27 P-R4	R-Q
10 P-KR3	P-B4	28 PxP	KtxP
11 Castles	PxP	29 K-R2!	Q-B3
12 KtxP	B-B5	30 KtxP	Kt-B6ch
13 P-QKt4	BxB	31 QxKt	QxQ
14 QxB	Kt-R4	32 RxRch	B-B
15 B-R2	R-B	33 RxBch	K-Kt2
16 QR-B	Kt-B3	34 R-Kt8ch	K-R3
17 KtxKt	RxKt	35 Kt-B5ch	Resigns
18 KR-Q	Q-B		

An easy win by the third-prize winner in the Birmingham tournament.

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Winter White	Reynolds Black	Winter White	Reynolds Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	13 K-K2	Q-K8ch
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	14 K-B3	KtxR
3 P-Q4	B-Kt5	15 B-Kt2	B-K3
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	16 P-Q5	CastlesQR
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	17 PxB	PxP(a)
6 QxB	Kt-K5	18 K-Kt3	KR-KB
7 Q-B2	Kt-B3	19 BxPch	K-Kt
8 P-K3	P-K4	20 BxP!	RxP
9 BPxP	QxP	21 K-R3	R-B8
10 B-B4	Q-R4ch	22 B-Kt4!	P-KKt4
11 P-Kt4	KtxKtP	23 Kt-B3	RxKt
12 QxKt	Kt-B7ch	24 BxR	Resigns

(a) Thus far play is identical with Feigin-Fine, Hastings, 1937, played a few days earlier. Feigin continued with 18 K-Kt4, and lost. At the time, Alekhine suggested 18 K-Kt3 as a probable win for White.

Kashdan and Simonson, who tied for first place in the recent Manhattan Chess Club championship, are now engaged in a three-game playoff. Kashdan won the first game after a prolonged struggle, in which Simonson's ending play was inaccurate.

Jack Durrance Takes Eastern Downhill Run

STOWE, Vt., Feb. 23 (AP)—The eastern amateur downhill ski championship crossed the Connecticut River to Hanover, N. H., yesterday, won by Dartmouth's swift team outdistancing visiting Swiss skiers in a slow mile and a quarter run down Mt. Mansfield.

Dartmouth's Jack Durrance captured first place and his brother Dick finished third. Green and Swiss university entrants captured all but two of the first 10 places, which went to a Harvard man and a member of the Hochgebirge team of Boston. Warm weather caused slow times.

Likewise at Woodstock, where hundreds witnessed slalom and skiplane races, mild weather was a hindrance. A 1000-foot slalom race on Thompson Hill went to Ferdinand Johnson of Boston, whose time was 45s. Elizabeth Cherry, Boston, was second, 47½s. Jean Ferris of Glen Ridge, N. J., won a skiplane race on Silver Lake in 1m. 15s.

Dimi Zaitz Eligible

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Dimitri Zaitz of Boston College, national indoor and outdoor A. A. U. shotput champion and member of the 1936 Olympic team, will be eligible to compete in the I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden.

The appearance of Haitz, ineligible last year, presents a threat to the team title aspirations of two of the strongest contenders, Columbia and Dartmouth, who are depending heavily on their shotputters for point gathering. Tony Geniawicz won the title for Dartmouth the last two years and will be back. Columbia has two capable sophomore performers in Francis Ryan and Danny Taylor, who finished one, three in the New York A. C. games with second going to the Boston College star.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	tPs
Detroit	20	8	10	104	76	48
Boston	18	6	15	91	94	42
Rangers	16	9	14	96	83	41
Chicago	10	6	22	70	91	26
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	22	4	12	102	88	48
Montreal	16	8	15	89	84	40
Toronto	16	3	19	96	98	35
Americans	12	3	23	87	121	28

Results Feb. 20

Montreal 6, Chicago 1.
Toronto 4, Americans 3.

Results Feb. 21

Boston 2, Canadiens 2, (Overtime)
Detroit 6, Chicago 0.
Americans 3, Toronto 1.

College Hockey Results

Feb. 20

Boston U. 5, Army 3.
Harvard 3, Montreal 1.
Macalester 3, St. John's (Minn.) 2.
Michigan 4, Michigan Tech. 2.
Middlebury 3, Alumni 2.
Toronto 2, Queen's 1.

Feb. 22

McGill 7, Harvard 2.
Princeton 4, Yale 2.
St. Olaf 2, Carleton 1.

McGill's Record

Harvard should have no great disappointment in losing to that McGill team. The Montreal Redmen admittedly were much superior in hockey and the following McGill record should ease the feelings of the Harvards somewhat:

1930-1931—Defeated Montreal A. A. A. to win Senior Group title. Lost to Truro in play-downs. Won Intercollegiate title. This year McGill eliminated St. François Xavier in stirring series.

1931-32—Lost to M. A. A. A. in Provincial play-offs. Lost Intercollegiate title to Varsity.

1932-33—Lost to Royals in Senior Group play-offs. Won Intercollegiate title.

1933-34—Beat Royals and won Provincial title. Lost to Moncton in Allan Cup play-downs. Won Intercollegiate title.

1934-35—Lost to Royals in finals of Senior Group play-offs. Won intercollegiate title.

1935-36—Lost to Verdun in semi-finals of Senior Group play-offs. Won intercollegiate title.

Glidden Holds Squash Crown A Second Year

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23 (AP)—Germain G. Glidden of New York demonstrated the nimbleness and perseverance which made him the country's No. 1 squash racquets player yesterday by defeating Neil J. Sullivan of Philadelphia to win the U. S. singles championship for the second successive year.

Glidden needed his perseverance because Sullivan, the 1934 United States champion and Canadian titleholder, stepped out to take the first two games, both 15—14. The New Yorker came back to take the third game, 15—10, but Sullivan very nearly became champion again when he had match point within reach in the fourth game at 14—13. Glidden overcame the threat and won the game, 15—14, and added the fifth game at 15—11.

Glidden, a 23-year-old Harvard graduate, left a group of defeated champions in his wake as the tournament ended. He drew a bye in the first round and then defeated Bogue Cummings of Baltimore, Maryland State champion, in three straight games. He next eliminated J. L. Ware of Boston, the Massachusetts State champion, 15—13, 15—10, 15—10. He defeated Leroy Weir, the Cleveland City champion 18—16, 15—6, 11—15, 15—10 in the semi-finals.

Sullivan also drew a bye in the first round and then eliminated in order, William Johnson of Buffalo, Stanley Galowin of New York and Andrew C. Ingraham of Cleveland, to reach the finals.

In the veterans' competition for racquet wielders of 40 years and over, J. A. Robinson of the Lake Shore Country Club, Chicago, defeated Joseph Keefe of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., 15—12, 15—10, 3—15, 15—7, to win the United States title.

Boston won the team title by defeating New York, 3 to 2. Members of the winning Boston team were Harry K. Cross, John M. Hall and A. M. Sonnabend, who won their matches, and R. V. Wakeman and E. G. Hoehn, who lost.

Plan World Amateur Hockey Tournament

TORONTO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Plans for a tournament to produce a "real" world amateur hockey champion were announced last night by W. A. Hewitt, registrar of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. The tourney, to be staged here in April, will find leading teams from Canada, England and the United States competing on a round-robin basis.

The winner will be entitled to recognition as "world champion" more than the victor in the current championship series in London, Hewitt maintained, as it is generally agreed the best hockey outside of Canada is being played in the English National League and the United States Eastern Amateur League.

Cecil Duncan, C. A. H. A. president, has made arrangements for the English National League champion to compete. Other entries will be the Eastern Amateur League champion from the United States, Canada's Allan Cup champion team, and a team to represent Ontario.

College Swimming Results

Feb. 20

Amherst 61, Wesleyan 16.
Army 39, Dartmouth 36.
Bowdoin 52, Springfield 25.
Carleton 46, Grinnell 29.
Harvard 53, Brown 22.
Iowa 45, Illinois 39.
Michigan 45, Ohio State 39.
Michigan State 67, Case 57.
Oberlin 44, Allegheny 22.
Pennsylvania 41, Navy 34.
Pittsburgh 55, Delaware 14.
Rensselaer P. I. 58, Boston 24.
Rutgers 48, N. Y. U. 21.
Swarthmore 42, Lafayette 27.
Syracuse 38, Colgate 37.
W. and Lee 46, Wm. and Mary 38.
Williams 45, Mass. State 32.
Yale 52, Columbia 24.

Feb. 22

Yale 64, Providence B. C. 11.

College Wrestling Results

Feb. 20

Brown 26, M. I. T. 8.
C. C. N. Y. 20, Temple 8.
Columbia 32, Rutgers 0.
P. & M. 36, W. and J. 0.
Lafayette 23, Gettysburg 5.
Lehigh 36, Cornell 0.
Michigan 20, Ohio State 6.
Minnesota 24½, Wisconsin 6½.
Navy 17½, Harvard 12½.
Penn State 26½, Syracuse ½.
Virginia M. I. 25, Virginia P. I. 3.
Williams 23, Amherst 13.

Feb. 22

Harvard 27, Pennsylvania 3.
Waynesburg 21, Miami 9.
Springfield 25, Wesleyan 3.

College Waterpolo Result

Rutgers 24, 23d., St. Y. I. 1.

Amerks Here to Do Battle With Bruins as End Nears

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins	N. Y. Americans
Beattie, lw	rw, Wiseman
Weiland, c	c, Chapman
Goldsworthy, rw	lw, Schriner
Portland, ld	rd, Jerwa
Shields, rd	ld, Emms
Thompson, g	g, Moore

Bruins Alternates—Smith, Hollett, P. Cook, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Clapper, Schmidt, Dumart.

Americans Alternates—Graham, Jenkins, Stewart, Anderson, Cunningham, Carr, Lamb, Hemmerling, Ezans.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans, with only a fleeting mathematical chance left to make the playoffs, barged into town late this afternoon with the same enthusiasm as when they were very much in the running. There is a surrounding atmosphere of "never give up" to the Amerks manager, Red Dutton, which warns the timid from approaching him on the subject. He never gave up as a player and while there remains a mathematical chance, no player working for Red Dutton will give up either.

All of which may be settled tonight at the Garden. If the Bruins whip the Amerks and Toronto beats Rangers in New York, the race, as far as the Dutton crew is concerned, is over. Americans have a slight chance to overhaul the Maple Leafs, but cannot afford to slip at this time. While that "never give up" enthusiasm of the Amerks is admirable, logical reasoning points out that Toronto, with the return of Charlie Conacher to the lineup tonight, is certain to win out.

Americans have much to offer the Boston hockey fan. Besides having numerous former Bruins on the team, they offer new faces in the persons of Les Cunningham, minor league wing, and Alfie Moore, New Haven goalie, who replaced Lorne Chabot. They offer one of the best forward lines in the business in Schriner, Chapman and Carr, one of the strangest defense combinations (in size), Joe Jerwa and Happy Emms, six footers, and the diminutive individuals of Teddy Graham and Allan Murray, and last but not least—Nels Stewart.

Their last game here really provided fireworks. That was the affair when the Bruins came from behind a 5-1 score to tie at six-all and on the final goal lighted firecrackers actually were tossed from the upper gallery to climax the most exciting game of the season.

Bruins are somewhat leary of these Americans. So far this season the locals have done right well in having beaten them three times and tied once. Tonight, however, Bruins engage in their sixth game in 11 days and the pressure is getting heavy. They did well against Canadiens, managing to tie, 2 to 2, Sunday night, but they are hopefully awaiting the time when a few days' layoff arrives. That will not take place until after the return game with Amerks at New York, Thursday.

With the passing of so many veterans from the league this year, and the accompanying notices, it seems strange that one of the most interesting of the lot should have slipped down to the minors with hardly a mention. The veteran referred to is none other than Hal Cotton. He has patrolled left wing for the old Pittsburgh team, Toronto Maple Leafs, and until a few weeks ago, the Americans. He never played a game on Boston ice without gaining notice for some sort of prominence. Today he is skating the boards for New Haven in the minor league.

Pittsburgh and Penn Must Win Own Titles

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—It's still up to Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh to win their own basketball titles. The lesser lights of their leagues, the Eastern Intercollegiate League and the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference, respectively, failed to lend the pace setters a hand last night.

Temple, second to Pitt in the conference, continued hot on the trail of the Golden Panthers by whipping Carnegie Tech, 1936 champion, 35 to 27, in a rough-and-tumble game. Although Penn virtually has clinched the league title, Yale and Dartmouth, the only teams with chances to overhaul the Quakers, hung up victories, to remain tied for second place.

Dartmouth's surprising Indians outpointed the defending champion, Columbia, 47 to 45, at Hanover, while Yale routed Princeton on the Tigers' floor, 46 to 30. As a result, each has five victories and three defeats, while Penn, idle until Saturday when it tackles the last-place Cornell outfit, has eight straight wins.

Canada and England In World Hockey Final

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—England and Canada clinched places in the last round of the world amateur hockey championships last night by scoring a pair of shutout victories. The English team crushed Poland 11—0, while the Kimberley Dynamiters, Canadian entry, blanked Germany 5—0.

In other games, Czechoslovakia defeated France, 8 to 1, and Switzerland downed Hungary, 4—2.

Four teams will be dropped after the second round is completed today and the four survivors will compete in the final round-robin. Last night's results made it certain that Canada and England would enter the final and that France and Hungary would be dropped.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—Ed Dudley and Dick Metz tie in open golf tournament with sub-par scores of 284 for 72 holes.

NEW YORK—Eddie O'Brien sets world indoor record of 57.6s. (500 yards) in New York A. C. track meet; Don Lash wins two-mile in 9.01.6, second fastest time ever made by an American; Glenn Cunningham whips Gene Venzke and Luigi Beccali in mile; Earle Meadows barely misses pole vault record with 14ft. 4⅝in. leap.

QUEBEC—Pete Morneau wins 90-mile international dogsled derby by six-minute margin over Albert Giguere.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Dorothy Franey, St. Paul, wins women's title in northern New York speed skating championships with 80 points; Vic Ronchetti, Chicago, scored 60 points to take men's crown.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Charles Whitehead, Plainfield, N. J., wins tournament of golf club champions, beating Bill Stark, Jacksonville, 2 up in 36-hole final.

NEW YORK—Sidney Wood announces plans for tennis comeback; he will be candidate for Davis Cup team.

CHICAGO—Luke Appling signs one-year contract for $18,500, becoming highest paid White Sox player.

NEW YORK—Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., retains national women's squash racquets title, beating Cecelia Bowes of Cynwyd.

INDIANAPOLIS—Kilian and Vopel win six-day bike race.

WILLIAMANTIC, Conn.—Hokie Smith, Washington, captures eastern sweepstakes duckpin bowling championship.

MONTREAL—Canada wins Gordon international curling medal, defeating United States 211-176 in 16-game series.

Skating Champion Not To Compete at Arena

Robin Lee, national men's figure skating champion, will not compete in the coming North American championships at the Boston Arena this Friday and Saturday.

According to reports from New York the youthful United States champion has an injured leg and will not be sufficiently recovered to engage in the tests here.

College Gymnastic Results

Feb. 20

Army 45, Dartmouth 9.
Navy 45½, M. I. T. 8½.
Iowa 1015½, Illinois 985½.

Amusements

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Boston String Quartet
Founded by
The New England Conservatory of Music
Assisting Pianist JESUS MARIA SANROMA

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Peasant Problem Cause of Unrest In Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

ant and of the poor peasant generally are enhanced by the general prevalence of usury, against which little effective work has been done. Filemon Poblador, discussing the problem of usury in The Philippine Commonwealth Handbook, estimates that as much as 100,000,000 pesos may be invested in usury and expresses the belief that an equivalent sum would be necessary, in the form of small loans, to eradicate the practice.

With his small earnings and his improvident nature, the Filipino peasant is natural game for the usurer, who may be the cacique, or political boss and local wealthy man, or the thrifty local Chinese merchant. And it is far easier to get into the cluches of the moneylender than it is to get out.

Tenant farming is characteristic of the rice plantations of Central Luzon. Hired labor is rather the rule in the larger sugar plantations of the island of Negros. Here the sharp contrast of wealth and poverty accentuates the discontent. While prevailing wages for field labor are 40 or 50 centavos (20 or 25 cents) a day the wealthier planters of Negros are fairly rolling in wealth, which finds expression in expensive automobiles, jewelry and grand pianos. An investigation conducted by the Department of Labor revealed that over 90 per cent of the agricultural laborers in Negros felt they had grievances against the landowners.

Agrarian Reform

The Government has enacted a modest installment of agrarian reform legislation. It has appropriated 1,000,000 pesos for the purpose of purchasing the home sites of tenant farmers, thereby making them somewhat more independent of the landlords, who, in some extreme cases, had ordered the little nipa shacks in which their tenants lived to be torn down, when the latter displeased them. Emigration to Mindinao is another means of relieving rural congestion in the more thickly settled northern and central islands of the archipelago. This has hitherto proceeded at a rather slow pace because of the lack of roads and the financial inability of the authorities to provide any help for the emigrant, apart from his cost of transportation. It may, however, be speeded up in the future. There would also seem to be a valid social case for buying up and reselling to small holders large estates where tenant disputes have been most frequent.

The average wage of the Filipino industrial worker, according to Ramon Torres, secretary of labor, is 80 centavos a day. Mr. Torres spoke regretfully of the difficulty of upholding high wage standards when the Philippines are surrounded with countries (China, the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and French Indo-China) where labor is very cheap. Two years ago there was a mass strike, accompanied by some violence, of the cigar workers, who constitute a large part of the Manila industrial working class; it ended, after 40 days, with a 25 per cent increase in wages, which had been as low as 45 or 50 centavos a day.

Housing Program?

Mr. Torres is anxious to arouse public opinion to the necessity of better working class housing in Manila. I visited one of Manila's slums, where whole families lived in flimsy shacks, built on supports over some land which had been reclaimed from the sea. The means of communication between the houses were single boards, precariously stretched over a considerable height; pigs and gamecocks wallowed in the mud and refuse beneath the houses. The whole region was an eyesore and one hopes that the Secretary will succeed in his pet project of having it torn down and replaced by more decent housing.

President Quezon has endeavored to give a lead for higher wages by decreeing a minimum wage of one peso (50 cents) a day for all Government employees. He has also instituted a system of compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes, with a judge named Zulueta as the supreme arbiter.

The nationality problem of the new Philippine regime is to be found in Mindinao, and in the neighboring islands of the Sulu archipelago. Here dwell some half a million Mohammedan Moros, more backward educationally than the Filipinos, jealous of any infringment of their tribal customs and religious practices. The Moros were never subdued by Spain, and a certain amount of bad feeling between them and the Filipinos is attributed to the Spanish practice of using Filipino troops in punitive expeditions against the Moros.

There have been a number of pinpricks in Filipino-Moro relations; the Moros remember resentfully an alleged statement by President Quezon some 10 years ago to the effect that he was in favor of "Christianizing or eradicating" the Moros. They are inclined to complain that a sort of poor riffraff type of Filipino peasant is being established in Mindinao as a result of the Government's colonization efforts and resent the predominance of Filipino officials in their territory. The Filipinos declare that they are willing to appoint Moro officials as soon as they are educationally qualified. While historic grudges between these two branches of a Malay people have not been outlived there is no indication as yet that the Moros will prove such a serious and unmanageable administrative problem for the new regime as some American military administrators have predicted. The picturesque old tribal chiefs of Moro-land are passing, and the younger generation of Moros can be won for the new regime, provided the authorities show reasonable tact and give them a fair deal in educational opportunity and state appointments.

River Stands at Natchez

NATCHEZ, Miss., Feb. 23 (AP)—W. P. Macdonald, meteorologist at New Orleans, believes the Mississippi River flood has definitely reached a peak here. The stream reached a crest of 58 feet at Natchez, 12 feet above flood stage.

Evacuation of lowland residents continued while backwaters spread in lower Concordia and Cathoula parishes in Louisiana.

War Debts and New Credit a Questionable Union—Ashurst Allies Himself—Supreme Court and Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D), Arkansas: There is strong likelihood that within the next year something substantial may be accomplished looking toward the final settlement of the war debts. I believe that there is in some of the debtor countries a public opinion just beginning to grow which recognizes the unavoidability, the absolute necessity, of sustaining their reputations by declining to commit themselves permanently to a policy of repudiation.

Representative Byron B. Harlan (D), Ohio: The present issue between our legislative and judicial branches which has caused all this commotion is simply whether our property or our personal constitution shall prevail. Congress has chosen the personal constitution, under which every provision of New Deal legislation, excepting possibly delegated powers, was based on adequate authority. In wrecking the congressional program our Supreme Court adhered to the property constitution, which it alone had created.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D), Arizona: I come back to the mildness of the proposal of President Roosevelt. Out of the dozens of suggestions with reference to the Supreme Court he has adopted the most gentle. His proposal does not "tinker" with the Constitution. It does not "curb" the Supreme Court powers in any way.

Representative Michael J. Stack (D), Pennsylvania: If it is necessary to pack the court to get our people back to work; to take them off the relief rolls and to give the farmer a chance to realize something from his labor; to save our children from the devastating influences of mills and factories; to remove the obstacles which the forces of reaction are throwing in the pathway of human progress, then in the name of the Constitution, then in the name of justice and in the name of humanity let us pack the court, and let us pack it well. (Applause).

China

(Continued from Page 1)

against Japanese aggression. While sensational developments are unlikely, due to the delicacy of the international situation, indications point to increasing union and a better representation in the Government of hitherto suppressed elements.

Hope to Avoid War

These moves accentuate Chiang Kai-shek's reputed policies of quiet but firm resistance to further Japanese encroachments, although war will be avoided except as a last resort, due to realization of its inevitably ruinous effect.

Both as regards the internal effect of a truce with the Communists, and as regards the external effect of this move on relations with Japan, General Chiang is emerging in a new role. He has been the spearhead of the anti-Communist wars, lashing at them in the south, center, and north of China.

At the same time, he has been regarded by many patriotic Chinese as the chief stumbling block in high places to a vigorous counter-offensive against Japan.

Extends Hand to Foes

The man who drove Communism from Kiangsi Province and who was engaged in anti-Communist activity in the northwest when he was captured at Sian, Shensi Province, by the rebellious Chang, now extends a hand to his former foes, while some of his own advisers counsel more warfare.

The Generalissimo has swung the Kuomintang behind himself, as shown in the recent offer of peace made to the Communists. In his latest statement, Chiang, still holding the office of Premier, announced that the Government is framing regulations to permit China's Communists to "start life anew."

Not since the early days of the Chinese Republic have Communists enjoyed the confidence of the Government. The famous Borodin, with his advisers from Moscow, assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen when the founder of the republic in 1924 began the reorganization of his party at Canton.

War Ministry Bases Japan's Defense Funds On Russia's Strength

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Japanese Government, reported ready to mend its strained relations with China, turned its attention to Russian armament in Siberia yesterday and frankly told Parliament that was the reason it demanded that the Empire's army be strengthened.

Shortly after an official government spokesman had indicated a distinct modification of policy toward China, Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, Minister of War, told the House of Representatives that a tremendous increase in the Soviet army in Asia necessitated the Japanese army's replenishment program.

The Japanese forces, the War Minister declared, were decidedly inferior to the Soviet's Far Eastern army, which he said now totaled 15 divisions.

Four Lines of Defense

He outlined the defense expansion program under four headings:

1. Replenishment of the air force and air defense equipment and personnel.
2. Strengthening of the Japanese army units in the protectorate state of Manchoukuo on the border of Siberia.
3. Increase of Japanese stores of arms and armaments for the Manchoukuan army.
4. Building up of stores of war materials generally.

Recruiting Simplified

At the same time the country's war authorities decided to abolish complicated recruiting regulations and empowered the War Minister to lay down simple rules to secure additional man power whenever a shortage of recruits occurs.

Military powers also decreed relaxation of physical standard for the fighting forces in order to provide sufficient personnel.

Height requirements for conscripts was reduced by 1.65 inches, minor ailments were discarded as bars to service and stringent regulations were adopted to prevent exemptions.

The modification of the Chinese policy was believed to have been brought about, in part, by the steadily growing strength of the Nanking Central Government.

Czechs in Move To Placate Reich With Concessions

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 23 (AP)—Settlement of the difficulties between Germany and Czechoslovakia appeared near with the Government acceptance of a four-point plan for elimination of friction between Czech and German elements within Czechoslovakia.

The proposal offers various concessions to German nationals. Its outstanding features are:

1. Important public works will be executed in German sections of Czechoslovakia under the control of Germanic cabinet members.
2. Germans will be allocated a proportional share of civil service posts, and German youths will be given facilities for entering the civil service.
3. Social welfare allowances for Germans will be increased.
4. State subsidies for German theaters and art and scientific institutions will be increased to aggregate 20 per cent of the total Czech budget appropriations for such purposes.

German circles were pleased with the success of negotiations resulting in formulation of the settlement plan, and hailed it as an important step toward peaceful adjustment of old differences.

New York Farmers Get Maple Sap Bucket Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20—New York State's maple sugar crop is just in the offing, and in the course of the next two or three weeks the farmers who gather the sap and make maple sugar and maple syrup will get under way. It is estimated that the crop in a normal year is worth about $1,000,000 to the farmers of the State.

The total flow in the State last year was 740,000 gallons, against 987,000 in 1935 and 1,120,000 gallons in 1930, the peak year.

Austro-German Trade Accord Gives Vienna Needed Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—An appreciable improvement in Austria's economic position has been expected here as a result of the trade agreement reached with Germany.

Germany is already Austria's best customer and has long been that, but in the future she is to buy a third more of Austria's goods than now.

Furthermore, Germany takes many of the things Austria especially needs to sell in order to preserve her present economic level. They are mainly milk products and wood, as well as hospitality and culture.

By this treaty Berlin has succeeded in bringing Austria a step nearer the orbit of the Third Reich and the results will probably be political as well as economic. Indeed, almost before the ink was dry on the protocol, Dr. Guido Schmidt, Foreign Secretary of Austria, had a friendly article published in the Berlin Völkischer Beobachter, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's official paper.

Prompted by Economics

The Austrian Government by no means seeks close relations with the Third Reich but bad economic conditions necessitated the step. Austria lags behind most of the rest of Europe in its economic recovery. Productivity has, indeed, increased somewhat and foreign trade is growing but that has brought no general amelioration.

Unemployment, in fact, continues to mount so that the buying power of the people sinks. Wages are going down and the cost of living tends to rise. In the face of the growing dissatisfaction caused by this situation, the Schuschnigg Government could not reject any possible market, not even Germany's.

The main support of Austria's regime comes from the peasants and just now Germany alone is in a position to buy all of their surplus milk products. For a long time they have been clamoring for better trade relations with the Reich.

Another vital problem was wood. Certain Austrian provinces produce little else and they have been very badly off since Germany almost closed its markets to Austrian timber. This made them antagonistic toward Vienna. Now that problem has been partially solved and the quota of wood exports greatly increased.

Intellectual Gain

Finally, the actors, authors, and artists of Austria will be able to place their books, films, and pictures in Germany. The Austrian intellectuals will again have a potential audience of 66,000,000 appreciative listeners or readers.

And, it is said that this treaty is only a first step which will be followed by others. A permanent mixed trade commission is to be appointed to supervise its realization and overcome difficulties that may arise.

In return for Austrian goods Germany is to send coal, iron products, chemicals and arms here. One cannot foresee all the political consequences of this increase in German-Austrian trade, but it will probably encourage the National Socialists here.

The Schuschnigg regime, backed by the Roman Catholic Church and the Royalists, is opposed to such a development, but as intercourse with Germany increases, the power of resistance to Germany will decrease.

The Austro-German trade agreement came into force Feb. 1 and is to remain valid for a year.

South Carolina Senate's Stand on Court Disputed

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20 (AP)—The South Carolina Senate adopted a resolution which its sponsors said endorsed President Roosevelt's program for reorganization of the Supreme Court.

Senator Epps of Sumter, who led the opposition to the measure, asserted, however, that two amendments which the Senate adopted took the "teeth" out of the resolution and that it "really does not take a positive stand."

The resolution was adopted without a record vote. It now goes to the House of Representatives.

Problems of Farm Tenancy Extend Into Fresh Spheres

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 23—The North suddenly has discovered that in its waving corn fields it has a sharecropper or tenancy problem much like that in the cotton fields of the South, and from this discovery has come broad consideration of the whole subject which many farm experts believe will push along a permanent solution founded on sound economic principles, rather than on what they call the laudable but insufficient desire to relieve the immediate plight of the southern sharecropper.

In the South, it was brought out here last week at the first National Institute on Farm Tenancy and Land Tenure, that the problem is admittedly acute, calling for relief measures, efforts to establish security, provide incentive to improvement, and eventually to make owners out of tenants, are in order, it was said, and in many cases an extension of easy credit, amounting practically to a government subsidy, may be justified.

It was emphasized here though by speaker after speaker, and by farmers—landlords and tenants both—that the underlying causes of tenancy will not be touched by these steps.

Must Be Made to Pay

Thinking on this subject in the North, as crystallized at the meeting here, has resulted, it is felt, in a dispassionate analysis which, while evidencing appreciation of the need for emergency relief, stresses the one point that farming must be made to pay before the position of either landlord or tenant will be permanently improved.

From Democrat and Administration sources came some of the most pointed criticisms of any policy built around easy credit extension.

A. S. Goss, federal land bank commissioner, said:

"One should borrow only when there is reasonable expectation that the use of credit will improve his position or earning power and thus enable him to repay the borrowed money when due."

Other pithy comments by the commissioner:

"Credit will never replace lack of income.

"The giving of security does not discharge the debt.

"The farmer constantly in debt under threat of losing his farm is in no better a position than the tenant.

"Subsidizing interest rates have the inevitable effect of inflating land values.

Subsidies Only a Stop Gap

"If dependence is based upon subsidies granted by Congress, we cannot overlook the fact that no permanent reliance can be placed upon this source."

Iowa's Democratic Governor, Nelson G. Kraschel, summarized a similar position thus:

"If a man can't make money now, he can't pay off a loan on a 40-year basis."

Private ownership, whether by operator or landlord, he said, is to be preferred to government ownership.

Throughout the second, as well as the first day's program, was heard the plea:

"Give us parity prices and we'll be able to buy our farms or hold those we own."

This attitude was marked among those not so directly concerned with extreme conditions in the South. The problem in the South, it is generally agreed by experts, is an outgrowth of the slave system and the ensuing period of reconstruction, and due also in large part to the continuing one-crop system. Southern sharecroppers are more generally identified as a social class. They own nothing.

In the North, the difficulty has been due chiefly to a land boom and speculation. There is no class distinction between owner and tenant. The tenant rents on a share basis usually, but he owns his tools and animals.

(Continued from Page 1)

While it was generally conceded that in many cases here and in the South, it is desirable that operators of the land should own it, frequent references were made to the fact that an owner in debt, such as is the case in Denmark, where most farmers are owners but are loaded with debt, can be worse off than the tenant who has a favorable arrangement with the landlord, such as is true in England where most operators are tenants, and where the landlord has most of the worries.

The institute, while it turned attention on these fundamental issues, did give considerable study nevertheless to steps needed to provide relief of specific, immediate problems.

In one round-table discussion devoted to a program of action, suggestions ranged from making all farms "hog-tight" to a more thorough Christianization of the people.

"Do away with greed," one farmer pleaded, "and other problems will take care of themselves."

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United States and Canada

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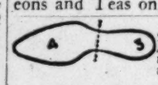

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

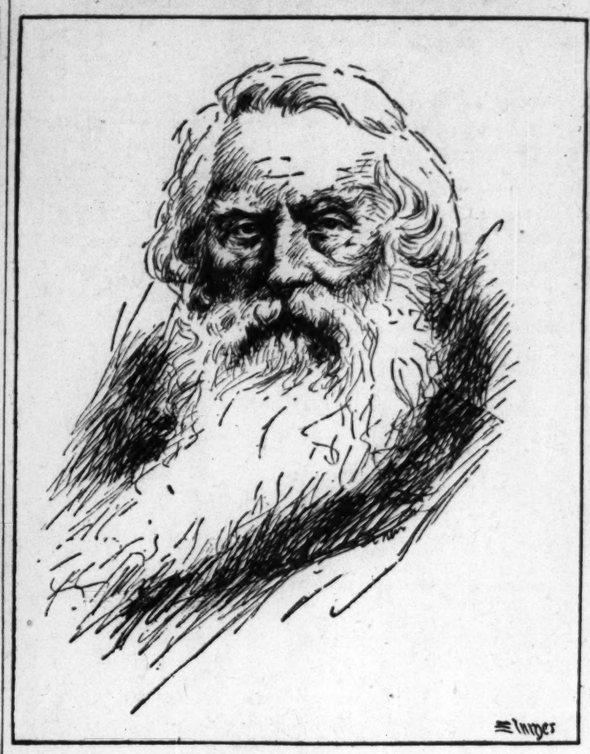
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Two-Roofed Cottage

Copyright Photograph from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

Quaint and Picturesque Is This Humble Cottage in Caine, Wiltshire, England, a Region Famous for Its Bacon Curing

Lines About Leaders–58



Samuel Morse
(1791-1872)

SAMUEL MORSE endowed humanity with a priceless discovery.
He contributed in proving the unreality of time and space.
He enabled nation to speak to nation over telegraphic lines.
He enabled continents to communicate by cables under the sea.
Morse was born in a cultured family of the United States.
At 14, he entered Yale, where he was brilliantly graduated.
At 20, he was studying painting in London with Benjamin West.
At 22, he earned a gold medal for a splendid masterpiece.
Back in America, he founded the National Academy of Design.
He became a painter of repute on both sides of the Atlantic.
Such success promised lasting fame and no small fortune.
Yet the artist ventured on a road where no reward was assured.

THE possibilities of electricity were a fascination to him.
The presence of electricity could be made tangible anywhere.
Then why could not sound be transmitted by electricity?
The young man ended by converting his studio into a workshop.
But after four years he was "crushed for want of means."
Yet he finally completed an electric plant that would work.
The next step was to have its value recognized by Congress.
So he went to Washington with his 160-pound machine.

THERE a few Congressmen agreed to witness a demonstration.
The inventor set up his 1700 feet of copper wire for them.
Then the touch of a key caused a current to flash through.
And a rat-tat-tat delivered a message to the other end.
It delivered it by a dot-dash-space code of Morse's devising.
"Wonderful!" said a Congressman. "How simple!" said another.
$30,000 was needed to test the machine. Would Congress give it?
Every member of the committee thought that Congress would.
The inventor waited; he waited years. But no funds appeared.

AFTER a busy day in 1843 the session was about to adjourn.
At midnight, a member hastily recalled Morse's application.
In a second, the much-needed $30,000 was allotted.
The discoverer could now carry on his long-cherished plan.
He selected the 40 miles distance from Washington to Baltimore.
And he began at once to set up wires between the two cities.
At a given day he stood before his instrument in Washington.
And a friend stood before another instrument in Baltimore.
A large audience of curious people surrounded both men.
The great test had come; Morse had to send some message.
With trembling fingers he began to click a patter on the key.
In Baltimore, the instrument suddenly flashed a rat-tat-tat. . . .
"It says . . .?" queried the crowd in breathless excitement.
"What God hath wrought!" slowly deciphered Morse's friend.
The next day the Government dispatched experts to the spot.
To their amazement they found that the message was genuine.
"What God hath wrought!" repeated the experts, astounded.

MORSE lived to see his system work throughout the world.
A cable soon flashed its first message across the Atlantic.
Men could now reach one another instantaneously by telegraph.
Separation had begun to vanish into its original nothingness.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright 1937 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Bridge Over Dry Land

Copyright Photograph from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

Fourteenth-Century Crowland Bridge. Tradition Has It That It Originally Spanned a Dangerous Whirlpool

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 82 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 58

There Is a God That Judgeth

(Wisdom Literature)

This vehement remonstrance addressed to the congregation (an Old Testament term applying not only to the group as a whole, but to the group as expressing activity), appears to belong to the later or well-advanced Wisdom period of Hebrew literature. Under the dominance of the Seleucidae, of whom Antiochus Epiphanes the defiler of the Temple was one, all justice seemed to be perverted, all righteousness dumb, and all good appeared to be swallowed up in wickedness. There is no other psalm so vivid in the piling up of striking images of perversion of justice and normalcy, and no other psalm so overwhelmingly triumphant with the presentation of the destruction of all perversion.

After the opening verse indignantly addresses the delinquent ones themselves, the strophe (v. 2-5), a literary term which implies the positive presentation of the argument, elaborates the picture of moral disorder resulting from the perversion of justice.

In four amazing images, it is first implied that so perverted is justice that even iniquity is weighed out by exact measurements. Second, this perversion is so horrible it is like a monstrosity as unthinkable as creatures born speaking lies. Third, it is as vicious as a serpent whose venom is natural, and fourth, it is as unnatural as a deaf adder that refuses to respond to the advances of the charmers.

The antistrophe, or reply to the argument, now advances. The picture just given of moral disorder resulting from the perversion of justice is now balanced by an extended picture of the destruction such perversion deserves.

The passionate execration directed toward perverted justice (the young lions), as given in verse six, is followed by four images in which ultimate and intelligent destruction of evil masquerading as justice is proclaimed.

First it disappears as melting snow in the springtime, which "melts away as waters which run continually." Second, it presents the phenomenon of disappearing or disintegrating "as a snail which melteth" as it crawls along. Third, the destruction of so-called evil activity is like an "untimely birth." And fourth, it is whisked away as a boiling pot might be swept away, fire and all, by the desert whirlwind before the very sticks (thorns) have had time to catch a spark.

The conclusion most naturally expresses the rejoicing of the righteous who have seen the complete annihilation of the suggestion of perversion and the recognition of the power of justice, for "verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth."

Brevities

Montreal Herald: Add similes: As prominently displayed as a Miami newspaper's account of a cold wave in California.

Whitsift Impressions: Another great European war would make the world safe for Orientals.

Children's Corner

Christopher Returns a Favor

While Ferdinand the white poodle waited inside the closet and Isabella the rag doll and Bolenius Bear and Algernon the black squirrel waited outside the closed door, Christopher Cricket explained his idea of how to get Ferdinand out.

"You remember," said he, "that Mary the Maid cannot stand hearing me sing, and that once she threw me out of the window into the snow, and Ferdinand jumped out and rescued me."

"But what does that have to do with getting Ferdinand out of the closet?" asked Bolenius Bear, scratching his right ear with his right paw and looking very puzzled.

"Listen," said Christopher. "I will hop out to the kitchen and begin to sing right under her nose, and she will chase me, so I will lead her way in here to the playroom. Then, Ferdinand, when you hear us coming, you begin to bark very loudly, and she will notice that you are shut in and will open the door."

"But suppose she catches you?" said Isabella.

"I'll be careful," said Christopher. "It's the only way we can help Ferdinand now."

"Algernon," said Bolenius Bear, "you had better be ready to jump out of the window before Mary the Maid comes in. I don't know what she would do if she should find a live squirrel in the playroom."

"All right," said Algernon. "I'll hop onto the window-sill and be ready to squeeze under and get out, as soon as we hear them coming."

"Then, here I go," said Christopher Cricket, and he hopped out of the playroom in very long hops.

Luckily all the doors were open. He hopped through the hall, the dining room and the butler's pantry, and into the kitchen. Mary the Maid was standing at the sink. Suddenly Christopher chirped very loudly.

"Goodness gracious!" cried Mary the Maid. "If there isn't another pesky cricket in this house. Wait 'till I get him!"

Just then Christopher took a big hop and Mary the Maid made a dive for him. But Christopher landed just out of her reach, and then hopped some more toward the butler's pantry, chirping loudly.

Soon everyone in the playroom heard them coming. Algernon the black squirrel said a hasty good-by and slipped out of the window and jumped to the ground. Isabella the rag doll and Bolenius Bear, being only toys, sat side by side against the wall just as John and Ann had left them. But Ferdinand the white poodle, in the closet, began to bark as loudly as he could.

"Goodness gracious!" said Mary the Maid again. "Who ever shut that dog up in there?" She hurried to open the door, and Christopher

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Black Squirrel Said a Hasty Good-by

Cricket quickly hid behind the waste basket.

Mary the Maid could not find him, so she went back to the kitchen.

"Thank you from the bottom of my heart, Christopher," said Ferdinand.

"Don't mention it," said Christopher Cricket. "You got me out of a bad place once, and I'm just returning the favor!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Like unto flowers silently exhaling their perfumes, beautiful characters unconsciously radiate strength that blesses humanity.

Factual Figuring: 15 (1914) plus 4 (Turkey, Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria) minus 8, times 24, divided by 12 equals 22.

Letter Changing: Dull, dell, deal, teal, teat, that, what, whet.

Rebus: Under R a TE (Underrate)

Fun With Synonyms: Positive — explicit; coniform — conical; valorous — gallant; affable — urbane; reserved — demure; scrupulous — exact; crucial — decisive; culpable — blamable; terse — concise; adhesive — viscous.

In Lighter Vein

Back Again

The train was just pulling out when the breathless lad dashed to the ticket window. "Hurry up," he gasped. "Gimme a round-trip ticket."

"Where to?"

The boy looked at the ticket man in disgust. "Back here," he panted. "Where didja think?"—Annapolis Log.

"Oh, that's all right, ma'am, I can reach without putting anything on the table!"

Politics Begins at Home

Full of enthusiasm, she had gone in for politics, and was out of the house most of the day. The other night she returned home at 9 o'clock and sank into an armchair.

"Everything's grand," she said. "We're going to sweep the state."

Her husband looked around wearily and said, "Why not start with the dining room?"—Atlanta Two Bells.

Politics

A man had been brought before the court charged with vagrancy. Fixing a withering glare on the culprit, the magistrate thundered: "Have you ever earned an honest dollar in all your life?"

"Oh, yes, Your Honor," the accused answered meekly, "I voted for you in the last election."—B. & M. Employees' Magazine.

Otherwise All Right

One day an inspector of New York tenement houses found four families living in one room, chalk lines being drawn across in such manner as to mark out a quarter for each family.

"How do you get along here?" inquired the inspector.

"Very well," was the reply, "until the man in the farthest corner began to keep boarders."

Christmas in Edinburgh

Topical notice in a shop window: "The past may be most interesting, but now is the time to think of the PRESENT."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

All Equal

Andrew Carnegie was once asked which he considered the most important factor in industry—labor, capital, or brains.

Without hesitation Mr. Carnegie replied, "Which is the most important leg on a three-legged stool?"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Special Fondant

A girl is making some extra money at this season by taking orders for special party candies. She uses fondant that is readily molded into various shapes, such as hearts, Easter favors, patriotic shields, and stars. This candy is in demand for teas and dinner parties; and the girl makes a very fair amount for the time expended.—Ella H. H. Hay, Muncie, Ind.

Quotation for Today

INWARD SERENITY becomes outward strength.—W. T. Murray.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Out of a Grateful Heart!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wahiawa, Hawaii

Mr. S—, a kindly gentleman, lived for some months a neighbor to a family of half-orphans. Willie, the eldest boy of the family, expressed the desire to grow watermelons on his plot of ground. Thereupon, Mr. S— took a deep interest in the plan, and carefully instructed the boys in the planting and care of watermelon vines.

Somewhat later in the season Mr. S— removed to a home several miles distant, and bade adieu to the boys and their growing garden.

After some weeks, however, he was happily surprised to receive a call from the eldest boy and a younger brother. In their arms they carried a large watermelon, a gift.

After being questioned, Willie, 14 years of age, said they had wanted Mr. S— to have the first ripe melon; and he and his little brother, age seven, had carried it all the way!

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

This is shared by a Pickering, Ont., member of the P-C-C-C-C.:

MKIG ECAY WMYUGSQ QK-MGCAMO GLJHMKCF AJGKS DGSWEBGQ, ZGHEAKWEM XJHSHXAGQ ECXYCQXKYEQMO SHTKHAG QASGCFAJ AJHA ZMGQQGQ JEBHCKAO.

Factual Figuring

To the total of the digits in the year in which the Panama Canal was opened ——— add the number of countries that border on the Black Sea ———; subtract the number of pints in a gallon ———; multiply by the number of checkers used in that game ———; and divide by a duodecimal ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

By way of sharpening dull wits, try changing DULL to WHET in 7 moves.

Rebus

This is shared by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader, and represents a 9-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

R
TE

Do not REBUS your ability
As a solver of puzzles.

Fun With Synonyms

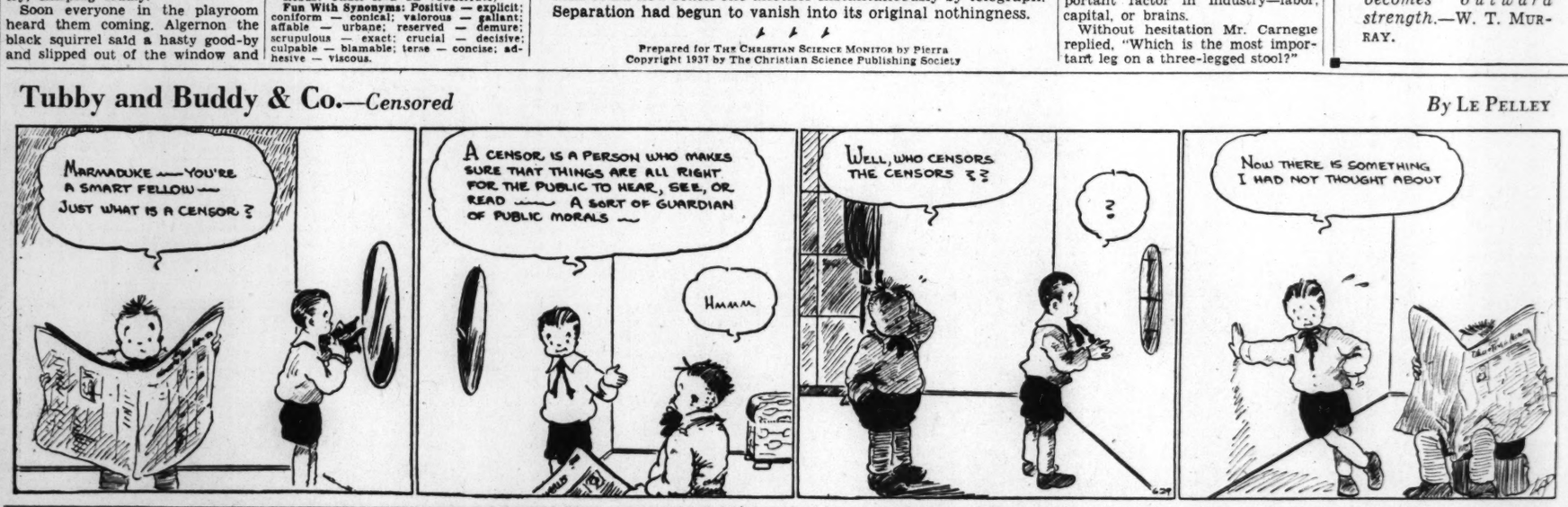
The synonym for the first word has been checked for you. Try the others:

1	positive	blamable	
2	coniform	exact	
3	valorous	explicit	✓
4	affable	concise	
5	reserved	gallant	
6	scrupulous	viscous	
7	crucial	urbane	
8	culpable	conical	
9	terse	demure	
10	adhesive	decisive	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Censored*

By Le Pelley


MARMADUKE — YOU'RE A SMART FELLOW — JUST WHAT IS A CENSOR?
A CENSOR IS A PERSON WHO MAKES SURE THAT THINGS ARE ALL RIGHT FOR THE PUBLIC TO HEAR, SEE, OR READ — A SORT OF GUARDIAN OF PUBLIC MORALS —
HMMM
WELL, WHO CENSORS THE CENSORS??
?
NOW THERE IS SOMETHING I HAD NOT THOUGHT ABOUT

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Heavy Fog and Mr. Teal*

By The Hagers

I STARTED HOME LATE IN THE DAY. A HEAVY FOG OBSCURED MY WAY.
I CREPT ALONG, AND THOUGHT I KNEW WHEN I REACHED MALLARD AVENUE.
I TURNED AND WALKED THROUGH MY SIDE GATE, WENT IN THE DOOR,—THEN STOPPED. YOU'RE LATE!
I'VE JUST CONSUMED MY EVENING MEAL." IT WAS THE HOME OF JOSEPH TEAL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Save the Surface—"

VISUAL education is effectively used in the recent report of the Great Plains Committee (available from the Government Printing Office for 40 cents), entitled "The Future of the Great Plains." Along with the several thousand words of useful text are photographs which tell graphically what the beauty of the plains area once was, its distress today and some of the means which give promise of restoring the balance of nature there.

One group of three photographs shows the luxuriant growth of grass which the Hayden expedition of 1870 found in parts of eastern Wyoming which now, after excessive cattle and sheep grazing, are covered mainly with sagebrush. Another present-day photo shows a stretch of Wyoming "range" where continued overgrazing has destroyed even the sagebrush. And beneath it a spread of overgrazed Nebraska sand hills where the richness of the original grass cover is indicated by remaining tufts on the tops of a few wind-carved hummocks two feet or so above the surrounding desert.

If one cherishes the supposition that the human hand is always an improving influence, such comparisons compel a few reservations and some stocktaking. The western plains area is not the only one where such evidence could be gathered. The visitor to Yorkton, Va., finds acres of land grown over in slash pine and apparently unfit to support anything else, though that land—not then washed of its topsoil—was an expanse of flourishing plantations when Washington besieged Cornwallis. Across the Alleghanies in the upper valleys of Ohio River tributaries one finds gullying and sheet erosion of the soil a serious problem.

Paint manufacturers in the United States a few years ago popularized a slogan which ought to be applied with particular force to the preservation of America's soil: "Save the surface and you save all!" How true that is of the good earth that feeds the teeming millions whether in North America or elsewhere!

Fertility is only plow-deep. Sometimes it is not even that deep, as in the case of grasslands cut up for wheat only to blow away in dust storms. When it happens to be deeper, much depends on how the plowing is done as to whether fertility is conserved or lost. The Great Plains report also gives visual examples of how contour plowing, strip cropping, basin listing and terracing is being done to check the run-off of rainfall and preserve the plant-food in soils that would otherwise become sterile.

And herein, along with other remedies discussed in the report, lies the hope for reversing the process of depletion and for actually building up the soil resources not only of that area from the foot of the Rockies down to the line of mid-Kansas but also other sections of the United States. In the Great Plains a revision of cropping and grazing practices to relieve the heavy overcrowding of the range is involved. In other sections state zoning of land for farm purposes may be advisable and often the federal purchase of land for reversion to timber. Many factors enter in, such as tax reforms and a revision of the idea that a person may do what he likes with his own property regardless of how it may affect his neighbors.

Thirty-five million acres of former crop land, Paul B. Sears estimates in his "Deserts on the March," are now unfit for that use. Probably not all of the abandonment is chargeable to neglect, but if a foreign nation attempted to take even a fraction of that much useful territory away from American sovereignty there would be an international crisis and a call to arms to repel the invader. The national resources would be mobilized and no one would think of leaving the defense to those few who happen to be in the line of march.

A few more decades of normal population increase will tax, at present rates of food production, all the arable and grazing land of the United States. Every available means should be used to preserve and build up that vital cover between vegetation and barren subsoil. "Save the surface and you save all."

Washington's Wisdom

THE famous farewell address of George Washington to the American people has been most frequently quoted of late years for its advice on foreign relations. But this anniversary has brought it with greater appropriateness into a national debate on constitutional issues. A rereading—and rereading is eminently worth-while—shows how genuinely concerned the first President was for the preservation of the spirit of the Constitution. And how well he anticipated the dangers both of weakness and of strength.

Remembering the weakness of the Articles of Confederation, he advocated a strong government:

> Remember especially that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable.

Those who believe that the judicial branch of the Federal Government has rendered the legislative and executive branches impotent to meet national problems are quoting Washington to their own purposes.

But his farewell carries much more material that can be adduced to support the case of those who feel that the Supreme Court is the last bulwark of that "perfect security of liberty" which Washington insisted that a vigorous government must retain. Indeed, by far the largest part of the address is devoted to warnings about the usurpation of power, such as this:

> If in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.

Washington would have been the first to urge that his words be applied to any situation in the same temperate spirit he uttered them. Indeed, it is his spirit even more than his words which should speak to our day:

> The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution, which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

In the great public debate over the proposal to dilute the Supreme Court, the American people are faced with the question of whether the ends now aimed at have been sanctioned by the "whole people." The elections of the last six years have indicated a desire for change. But have the specific objects of that change been clearly enough set forth to warrant the action now proposed? The general purpose of President Roosevelt may have been approved, but the method he now offers has not been approved, nor have all the possible changes that might be accomplished by it. Amendment or amendments of the Constitution, to insure that any vital change should be the "explicit and authentic act of the whole people" would unquestionably be the counsel of Washington today.

Where Stands Relief?

MEMBERS of the American Association of Social Workers have been grappling with the relief problem in convention in Washington. Included in the information brought out by their meeting is a survey of the current relief situation in portions of twenty-eight states. The result shows a haphazard and often inadequate local handling of relief.

Some of the findings are these:

> In all but a few areas, state and local governments are finding it increasingly difficult to finance direct relief programs and also make contributions to the WPA program.
>
> Large numbers of able-bodied employable family heads certified as in need by local relief agencies are not being absorbed by the federal work program.
>
> These families are being denied any relief in many areas on the ground that they are "a federal responsibility."
>
> Maximum relief allowances of $7.96 per month per family prevail in some southern states.
>
> Able-bodied men in a western state, denied direct relief as "employable" and unable to secure WPA placement, are reported to be deserting wives and children in an effort to assure aid for them as of the unemployable group.

As a general remedy for most of these bad conditions the social workers advocate a system of federal grants-in-aid to states in order to provide everywhere a minimum level of cash relief as an underpinning to the work program, so that any who cannot practically be absorbed in the work program will be assured at least a subsistence.

Actually, relief employment may be considered first *in importance*. Even so, cash relief should be first and broadest *in application*, for it can take care of all cases, where work relief cannot efficiently employ more than are reasonably fitted to the projects available.

Immediately the problem presented—and it is already an old, old problem—is that, as the Monitor said in offering a relief program last August, "there must be a vast improvement in standards of local welfare administration." To this apparently might be added that there must be in many communities an improvement in the adequacy of local relief. Otherwise a strong case will exist for invoking the arm of Federal Government through subsidies to states so as to establish minimum standards for direct relief. And such grants in aid should be only a last resort, for they can undermine the Constitution.

THE RECORD of the City of London School, whose centenary has just been celebrated, affords encouragement to all educational reformers. Educationalists sometimes feel that there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of introducing new ideas, fit for the needs of a changing world, into conventional school curricula. But in schools all over the world today boys and girls study French, English, and chemistry as a matter of course. It is precisely one hundred years ago that the first French lesson was ever given in an English school. Rugby, Manchester, and the City of London School were the pioneers, and they had to break down much prejudice.

Veneer of Progress

Book News of the Day

CORNELIA SORABJI is a Florence Nightingale to the secluded women of India; but she has to lead them out of a darkness far more cruel than was ever endured by the women of Victorian England. In INDIA RECALLED, by Cornelia Sorabji (London: Nisbet. 12s. 6d.) she sees a danger in the bright veneer of progress which has freed many—though only a minute proportion of—Indian women from the shackles of purdah, child marriage and the customs of widowhood. She sees the vanguard of the progressives becoming involved in a race with the women of other countries, who are unhampered by India's social, religious and racial difficulties, and in this competition, she says, "we are likely to lose our sense of values."

"... maybe we are misled by the crowds of young girls who flock to the examination halls, and by the women of all ages who attend the annual conferences ...; or by the many charming and attractive women we see ... at Delhi and in the capitals of Europe. We are apt to feel, as some of us say, that 'purdah is dead,' that 'we have nothing to learn from the West.'

* * *

"We cannot—can we?—imagine the pioneers saying any of these things, for the simple reason that they did not, had no occasion to, look at themselves. They looked around for the other sheep not yet safely within the fold, without whom they could not be happy."

So the backward ones are frightened by the gallop of the progressives into becoming more backward and taking shelter on the road. What is the remedy? Miss Sorabji thinks "it may be worth while to slip back ourselves to clear the road of obstruction, to lend a hand to the slow-moving; or it may be worth while to slacken speed ourselves. ..."

These are the views expressed in the last pages of this book. The rest is "a film of living pictures from out of my recollections and experiences, and letting the personalities and situations tell their own story." They are tragic stories of suffering born of religious, social and racial superstition. They are told in parable form after the fashion of orthodox Hindu conversation. Unfortunately much of it is obscure and difficult reading. At times one struggles in a net woven of loosely connected parables. The introduction provides little guidance. The early chapters deal with Hindu law. Surely few subjects can be less comprehensible to the lay reader. It is not an encouraging start.

* * *

Perseverance, however, is to some extent rewarded by some memorable glimpses of India's lady with the lamp, walking the dark passages of her country—an outstanding personality of charm, beauty, tenderness, tact, with a tremendous zeal for good and hatred of evil, a great capacity for friendship and an ever-ready sense of humor.

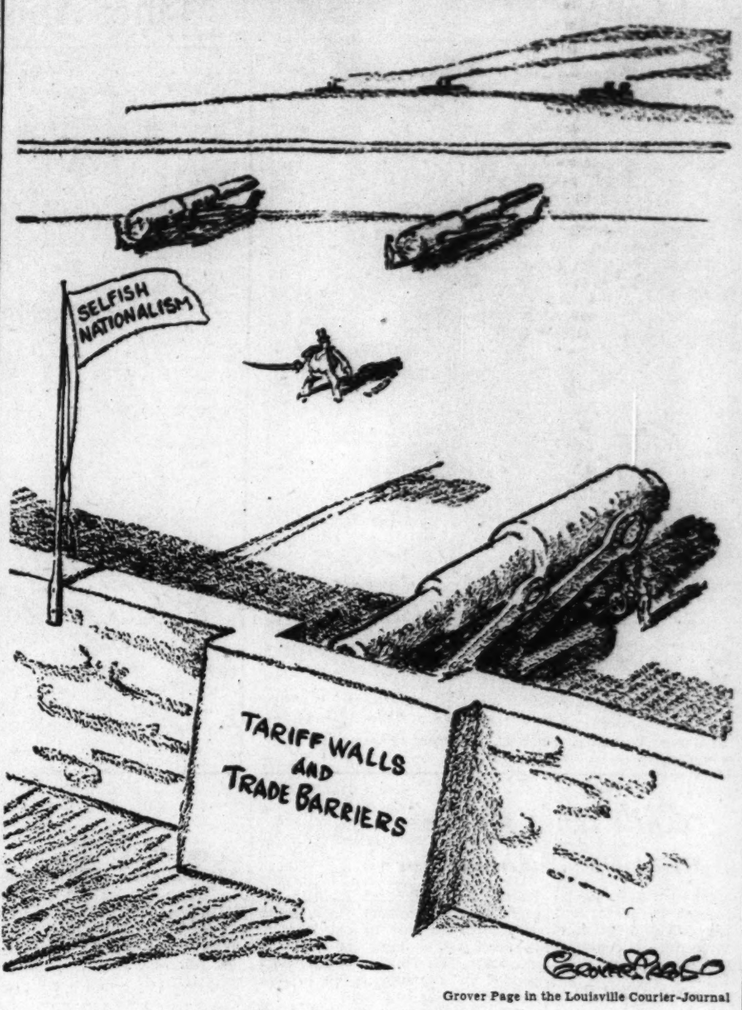
She loves to tell little anecdotes illustrating the character of her people. For instance, there is the small boy placed at the door of a museum to collect sticks and umbrellas. There came a visitor without either.

"... go home and get them," said the boy, "and leave them with me before I let you enter!"

Such is India.

P. L.

Another Place for Disarmament



Grover Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal

All Sorts and Sizes

QUEEN MARY has her film preferences. They were indicated to me by a friend recently at the première of "The Great Barrier," at which the Queen was present. Let it be said at once they include the "silly symphonies." And so when the program was being arranged for the first showing of the picture based on the story of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, an honored place was reserved for a Walt Disney farmyard adventure, with the distressed hen, the amiable chicks, the embarrassed dog, at all the antics of which Her Majesty expressed her undisguised delight.

* * *

What is to become of the bagpipes? Only 42 per cent of the vote of Scottish youths favored the inclusion of bagpipe music on radio programs. The remainder were either silent or opposed. Before the vote was taken the position of the bagpipes in Scotland was considered unassailable. Now Scots begin to wonder. For the vote follows another significant incident, the imposition of a fine on a piper for playing in the streets of London. Did this stop him? No. He merely muffled his pipes, circumvented the law, and blew to his heart's content. The bagpipes have seen better days. Once Mendelssohn introduced their music in one of his compositions: the overture of "The Hebrides." And the partiality of the Duke of Windsor for the pipes has long been a matter of public knowledge. But youth will be bound by no traditions. So the dance band is ousting a cherished institution.

* * *

Critics of the Coronation arrangements are becoming vocal. A staff correspondent in a popular evening newspaper allows the desire to make money "while the chance is good," and then says: "But who is going to stop private individuals letting so-called 'front-row' (and that's accurate; they don't lie; but where, and oh, where, will that little row be?) seats at twenty-five guineas a time when only a giraffe could see so much as a mounted policeman from them?" Five guineas for a bird's-eye view, as someone has said. Nevertheless reputable agencies, and many private individuals, are co-operating in an effort to keep the charges for seats to what is fair and reasonable.

* * *

The inauguration of the first regular Empire All-Air Service is a reminder of the advanced stage of development which aviation has reached in recent times. The Castor, which took off from Southampton for India, Malay, Hong Kong and Australia, is a £40,000 flying boat. When you know the cost you can estimate the weight, which is figured roughly pound for £1. Thus the Castor should weigh about 40,000 pounds.

WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Making Recovery Permanent"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's series, "Making Recovery Permanent," should prove to have been of tremendous interest to a great many people.

As one of your correspondents says, the economy of abundance is coming to be almost universally accepted. However, even the manufacturer who accepts the principle gets a terrible jolt when Senator Black, Bill Green and John Lewis, to say nothing of many others, converse loudly of the thirty-hour week with the same pay which has been customary with a forty, forty-four or forty-eight-hour week. The argument is advanced that the thirty-hour week will put more people to work and that extra leisure will enable them to spend more money. The advocates of the short work week and the higher wages seem to proceed quite largely on the theory that this thing we call industry is an almost bottomless well from which buckets of gold can be drawn at will. This was not the case even in the lovely rosy-tinted days of 1928 and 1929, and today it is infinitely less the case. Reserves have been shot full of holes and the state of those reserves makes business men all the more jumpy when laws are projected which would require for their fulfillment substantial cash reserves.

Likewise, when a smart and powerful citizen like John Lewis gets out and tells the world what he is going to do. Either of these threats produces somewhat the following trend of thought on the part of a manufacturer: We shorten the hours, get less production, pay higher wages, and we are then confronted with one of two alternatives. We must either dig into reserves with are practically non-existent or we must raise the price of our goods to the consumer. If we raise our prices to the consumer we immediately cut down our market and inevitably our volume. As we cut down our volume our goods become more costly and we are right back where an irresistible force runs smack into an immovable obstacle.

The labor situation is one of the big factors in our problem, of course. It is not difficult to see the intricacies of that problem. There are groups well known to me where the idea of the closed shop and true collective bargaining represents chaos, if not anarchy. They see individuals in positions of great power by virtue of their leadership in union labor and they have definite reason to mistrust the ultimate motives of those individuals. This mistrust is not based on theory alone and what might happen, but upon actual instances where those men have used the power thus created for their own selfish ends. They see the spectacle of anybody who carries the union label being given extra-legal rights, privileges and exemptions by Congress and the laws which it writes. In the case of the National Labor Relations Board legislation, for example, the unions have all manner of safeguards for their interests and the manufacturers perforce take their chances. In truth, it might be called a strictly one-way law.

Some fifteen years ago I started one of the first examples of true collective bargaining in this country. Part of my job was to bring about peace and better labor conditions in an industry where four plants out of nine were on a practically closed shop basis, three were in a condition which nobody could define, and two were frankly and vociferously open shop. The union was extremely wealthy, was a part of the federation, and was composed of a highly intelligent class of craftsmen.

In that case a deliberate and studied effort was made to sell the closed shop idea, together with bargaining between the executive committee of the union and the manufacturers as a group. Part of our technique was the holding of a joint meeting once a year to settle upon wages and shop conditions on a contract basis. That plan has been in operation for better than fifteen years, and the only strike or semblance of a strike that we have had was a flareup in one shop which was disavowed and discountenanced by the union itself. Neither the manufacturers nor the union has ever breached a contract and those contracts have run as long as eighteen months.

There are, of course, a great many comments that could be made on this particular situation, but I submit that it shows what can be done where the manufacturers are well organized, where the union is well organized, and where both collective parties take their contractual obligations seriously. Yet, in the face of this extremely pleasant situation, I feel it is just as dangerous to espouse the union cause without reservation as it is to sit up and say that all employers are gilded angels.

F. A.

Washington, D. C.

Support of the Administration

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor's poll of newspapers which favored President Roosevelt's re-election, but are now expressing opposition to his Supreme Court plan, has attracted attention in Washington, and is being studied in the various circles working on the problem.

While few are inclined to deny the significance of the poll as indicating a degree of opposition which did not exist last November, those anxious to maintain complete and cool objectivity on this crucial national debate are pointing out one or two relevant considerations.

Many of the papers—figures are not at hand—which now withhold support from the President's plan but favored his re-election were also opposed to his last major pre-election legislative measure, the corporation surplus income tax. This consideration particularly applies, out of the fifty-two papers which withheld support, to the thirteen Scripps-Howard newspapers represented. It also applies to the New York Times, and to a large number of the twenty-four southern newspapers included in the list of fifty-two.

These newspapers are "regular" at election time, but they have opposed many Roosevelt proposals when it was not a straight Republican-Democrat fight. In particular, many of them opposed the "soak-the-rich" bill, the death-sentence clause in the utility bill, and the whole range of socio-economic legislation which has been the distinguishing factor of the New Deal.

M. T. C.

Washington, D. C.

The Bay and the Bridge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue is an illustration with the caption, "San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Alight." In the headline of the accompanying article, however, the bridge is designated as "New Bridge Over Oakland Bay." The body of water spanned by the great bridge is known as San Francisco Bay. There is no body of water in the State of California named Oakland Bay.

(MISS) VERNE E. TAYLOR

Oakland, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Side Issues That Are Vital

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

AT LAST we can begin to think about a little something besides the Supreme Court question, although that remains the overpowering issue. The critical national debate continues, and can scarcely do less than command the earnest attention of Americans until it is resolved.

Both proponents and opponents of the President's plan are gaining strength in Washington. Almost all of the "progressives" are now lined up with the opposition. Union labor has taken a strong position behind the President. The tide of mail to members of Congress continues strong, but is entering the stimulated or organized stage, and thus begins to lose its effectiveness.

The impression grows in Washington that the "forgotten-man" support for the President's plan is growing, and that when the votes are finally counted on Capitol Hill, particularly if some face-saving compromise is worked out, Mr. Roosevelt will be able to command a majority. But such a conclusion is presented with full reserves, simply as an objective estimate of the present situation.

* * *

Other important things are happening in Washington, and must not be obscured by the dominant judiciary issue. Here are some of the big questions:

The most comprehensive and careful neutrality bill of three years in which this subject has been debated in Congress has just been favorably reported to the Senate, and seems to face a clear path to enactment. Senator Pittman, its sponsor, at last agrees that the bill has precious little to do with neutrality, accurately defined, and proposes to call his bill the Peace Act of 1937. But it has even less to do with peace for the world—its aim is technical non-involvement in war for the United States. The bill is to establish permanent policy, whereas the previous neutrality resolutions have been temporary with one-year time limits.

It allows the Chief Executive discretion at one danger-point: decision whether and what raw materials should be embargoed, but it does not allow him to discriminate between belligerents. In a nutshell, the bill automatically forbids American trade in war weapons or loans to belligerents, and sets up permissive machinery to keep raw materials off American ships, allowing them on other vessels under "cash and carry" terms.

* * *

Meantime, attention has been focused on the American naval building program by two events. First, the major suppliers of materials essential to the building of warships find themselves unable to comply with the labor provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act, which sets up NRA requirements. They thus threaten to halt naval building until some agreement is reached. Second, announcement of the enlarged British naval program evoked from responsible American naval authorities another assertion of the "navy second to none" doctrine.

Figures published a few days ago indicate that prior to the latest British announcement the United States was in third place in world armaments race, second only to Soviet Russia and Germany, and, on the basis of money already spent, still considerably ahead of Great Britain. Revelation of the arms burden on this isolated republic comes as a shock to most Americans, particularly when it is coupled with the matter-of-fact assumption of American naval officials that if Great Britain increases its building, we will increase ours too, quite apart from the different situations in which the two countries find themselves.

* * *

The "navy second to none" doctrine, if it is applied this year to the new British program, would be even less rational than usual, it seems to many observers here. The fact is that a vast American fleet is on the ways with little chance of actual trial and testing. Some serious mistakes in design may be made in such an emergency. The navy itself would much prefer a slow, steady program with plenty of opportunity of testing types of new construction. Yet officials assume, the minute a new British program is announced, that we will have to build too. Which in turn starts the Japanese to worrying, possibly endangering the stability of the new and somewhat more moderate government there.

And that brings us to the third important event here in the field of world policy: The arrival this week of President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth. His purpose is to secure from the United States economic concessions which will make his new nation a going concern. He argues, with the tacit support of the United States Tarriff Commission, that the terms of the present Independence Act spell economic ruin for the Philippines, and it is obvious that such a plight would throw the Islands into the arms of Japan.

The mass opinion of Congress does not seem to agree with this conclusion. Powerful sentiment to cut the islands off immediately—and with little or no economic concessions—exists in Congress and in part of the Executive departments. President Quezon has an uphill job. But the stability of the Orient may be largely at stake. Such are the issues that make up today's important side issues in Washington.